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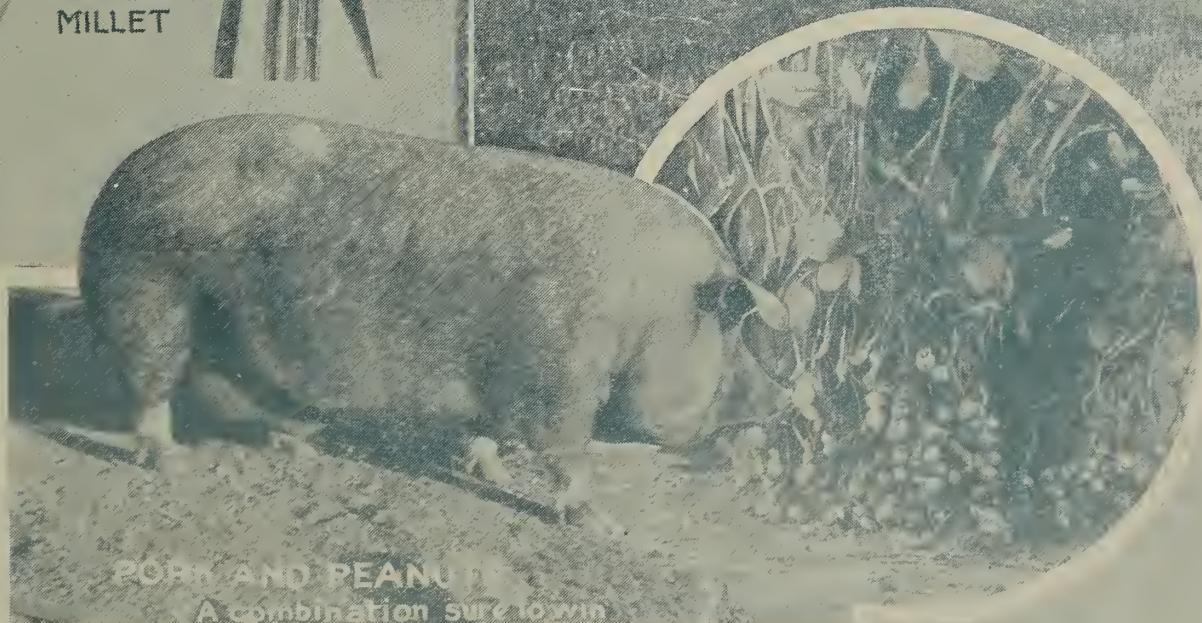
SEEDS

FOR
FIELD AND GARDEN
"DIRECT FROM FARM TO FARMER"



1915

GERMAN
MILLET



THE TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS
SHERMAN, TEXAS.

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BUCKEYE INCUBATORS

Guaranteed to Hatch Every Hatchable Egg

During the 23 years that Buckeye Incubators have been on the market they have earned the reputation of being "The most satisfactory hatching device that has ever been produced."

These incubators will not only hatch more chicks and stronger chicks than any other incubator but in addition to that they are so simple that beginner can operate them just as successfully as an experienced poultryman.

Each and every Buckeye is sold under an absolute guarantee to hatch every hatchable egg, and we have no hesitation in recommending to our trade under that guarantee, because we have sold hundreds of them during the past four years that have given our customers the most remarkable hatching results.

Let us show you a Buckeye in operation and prove to you that they will hatch more chicks and better chicks than any old hen or incubator you ever owned.

We Have Them in Five Sizes: 60 Eggs to 350 Egg Capacity

BUCKEYE INCUBATOR

STYLE A.

The greatest hatching device ever produced at any price.

NOT A TOY. NOT AN EXPERIMENT.

GUARANTEED to hatch every hatchable egg.

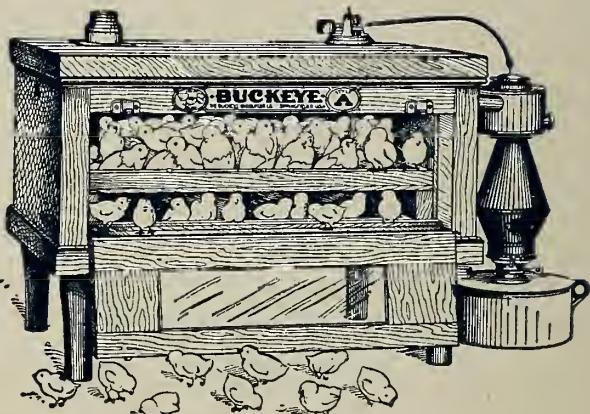
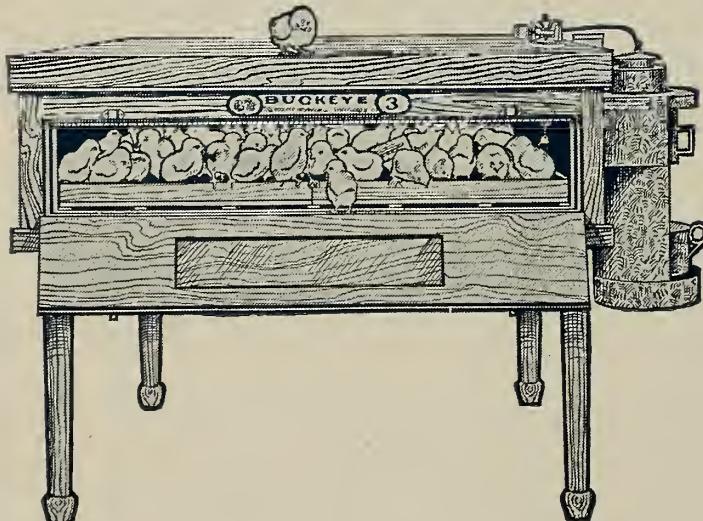
On the Market 23 Years.

Over 100,000 in Successful Operation.

CAPACITY 60 EGGS.

Complete, Ready to Use,

\$10.00



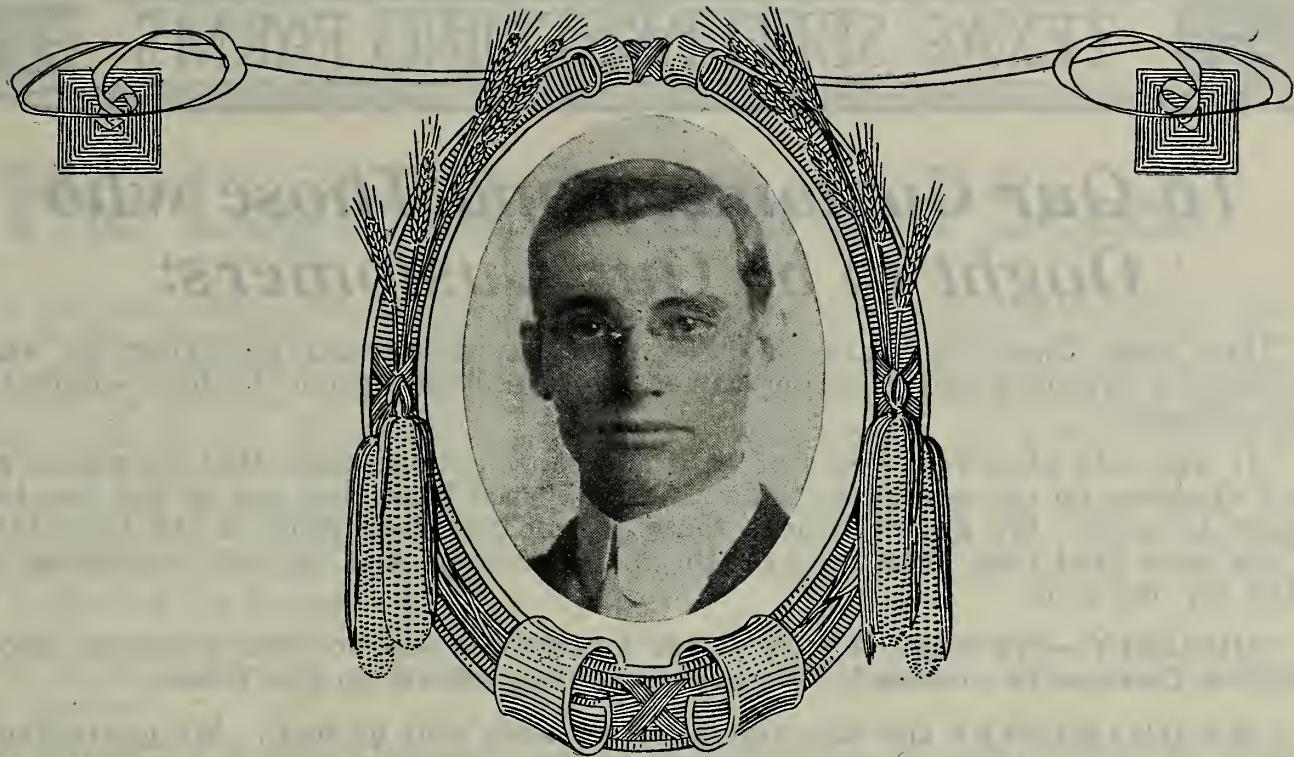
BUCKEYE STANDARD INCUBATORS

Equipped with every desirable device to be found on any Incubator.

GUARANTEED to hatch every hatchable egg and remain in perfect working order for five years.

No. 1—Capacity 110 eggs.....	\$18.00
No. 2—Capacity 175 eggs.....	23.00
No. 3—Capacity 250 eggs.....	30.00
No. 4—Capacity 350 eggs.....	35.00

These Incubators Bear the Underwriters Fireproof Label.



Greeting

To our Friends and Patrons:

Presenting our 1915 catalogue we want to take the opportunity of thanking our friends and patrons for your many orders and letters praising our seed and methods of doing business.

The past year has been a most successful one with us and we want to show our appreciation by endeavoring to give you even better seed during the coming year.

We have added more to our catalogue this year, but if you do not see listed what you are in need of, write us and it will be a pleasure to take care of your wants.

We want you to feel that you have a personal interest in our business and that we have a personal interest in you that goes considerably further than merely filling your orders.

Hoping to have the pleasure of your continued patronage and wishing you a prosperous year, I am Very truly yours,

J. Mitchell Jr.

Manager.



The TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS

SHERMAN, TEXAS

To Our Customers and Those who Ought to be Our Customers:

For more than ten years we have been improving and purifying, by exact methods of breeding and selecting varieties of seed that would be best adapted to the southwest.

It was only after four years of hard and conscientious work that we placed any seed whatever on the market for sale. And our seed from that day to this has been known to excel. We do not believe there is any better evidence of the importance of our pure bred seed, than the growth of our business and the ever increasing demand for our seed.

QUALITY.—We make it part of our business to sell no seed whatever, except the best that can be obtained. We never sacrifice quality to low prices.

WE GUARANTEE the safe arrival of all seeds sent by mail. We guarantee to deliver all shipments by express or freight to the forwarders in such a condition that they will, under ordinary circumstances, reach their destinations safely. Railroad and express companies are liable for damages to shipments while in their care.

WE GUARANTEE to give careful attention to each order, whether large or small, and to treat each customer with courtesy and respect.

WE GUARANTEE our seeds to grow under favorable circumstances. Since there are so many conditions on which the crop depends, we give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality or productiveness, and we will not in any way be responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned and the money paid will be refunded cheerfully.

SIGN YOUR NAME. Your name, post office and state should be distinctly written every time you write us.

LETTERS REQUIRING AN ANSWER, and list of names, should be written on a separate sheet from the order.

TERMS. Cash with order or one-fourth the amount with the order, and the balance before shipment.

HOW TO SEND MONEY. By Express Money Order, Post Office Money Order, Drafts or Registered letter at our risk. We assume no risk if you remit in coin, currency or stamps enclosed in letter and not registered. **Do not moisten or tear stamps apart.**

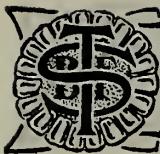
ABOUT SHIPPING. When shipments are to be made to stations having no agent, prepayment of charges is necessary, hence we ask our patrons at such points to add enough to their remittances to cover charges. If you send too much, we will return the balance in money. When no shipping directions are given, we will use our judgment to determine the route and method which will be most advantageous to our customers. Heavy articles should go by freight, as the charges are less than by express. Goods sent by freight or express will be at purchaser's risk, after we deliver them to forwarders and receipt is taken.

ERRORS. The utmost care is taken to fill all orders to the letter, but, if any mistakes occur in count or omission, please notify us at once, and they will be cheerfully corrected. Shortage or damage, however, must be reported at once on receipt of goods, or no claims will be allowed.

ORDER EARLY. Please order as early as possible; this will enable us to give better service, as late in the season we are crowded to our utmost capacity. All orders for seed will be shipped as soon as possible; or as early as season will permit. We reserve the right to substitute unless the order is specially marked **no substitute**, but in all such cases, we will supply a variety like the one ordered, as nearly as possible.

We want to serve you.

THE TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS.



The Logic of Pedigreed Seeds

It has been within comparatively recent years that the farmers of the South have begun to pay any attention to the breeding or pedigree of the seeds they plant. The cotton seed planted would be caught from the spout with but little, if any, attention being paid as to whose cotton it came from. This method, of course, would tend to decrease the quality of the cotton seed raised each season, as it would mean a worse mixture each season.

Practically the same indifference was shown in regard to the seed corn. In the spring, when planting time came, the farmer would send the "boys" to the corn crib to pick out the seed corn. This method was but a little better than that used in saving the cotton seed.

During the last few years, however, a better seed movement has been sweeping the South and now a great deal of attention is being paid to the quality of the seeds planted.

Realizing the great importance of planting not only the best seeds that could be procured, a number of Grayson County farmers formed a company for the purpose of finding out, through actual tests, the varieties of field seeds best suited to the Southwest and then by scientific methods of breeding and selecting to improve these varieties. As there were several farmers interested who agreed to furnish necessary land the title given the company was "THE TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS" and it was incorporated under that name. It was the first company of the kind to secure a charter under the laws of the State of Texas and we believe it is the only one yet incorporated, for such purposes.

From a small beginning our business has steadily grown until now we are supplying seeds to thousands upon thousands of farmers throughout the South and even to South American and Central American countries. During the entire time we have been doing business, we have ever stood for the one quality in seeds—the best.

In order that you may further realize the importance of quality in seeds we quote an editorial from Professor D. N. Barrow of The Progressive Farmer. Professor Barrow is recognized as one of the leading authorities in agriculture, both scientific and practical, in the entire South. He has held the position as Professor of Agronomy in some of the foremost A. & M. Colleges of the South, resigning his position with one of these institutions to take up his present work. Read what he says; it is every word true. Here is the editorial:

"It is too often the case that many of even our best farmers give less attention to the quality of their seed than to any other phase of their farming operations. By quality we do not simply mean vitality, though also this point is too frequently neglected, but refer to something more far-reaching—the breeding and pedigree. How seldom in selecting our seed for planting do we ask ourselves the question, 'have these seed been bred to make good yields?' Sometimes we buy our seed from a neighbor because he made a bale of cotton with them last season or a big yield of corn, forgetting to look into the question of how much of this good yield was due to extra fertilization or cultivation.

Certainly these are important, and we would rather plant seed from a patch that has given a good yield than from one that was a disappointment, everything else being equal. But it is much more important to know that the seed have come from individual plants that have made good yields than from a field that turned out better than its neighbor. Life is pretty much the same, whether it be in animals or in plants, and the same laws hold true with one form of life as with the other.

That we all believe in the prepotency of breeding in the animal world is amply attested by the common sayings that 'like produces like' and that 'blood will tell' and we recognize these facts in the breeding of our animals. In selecting a race horse or a cow to breed from we are not content simply to know what the individual has done. This knowledge is important, it is true, but we also demand a knowledge of the performance of their ancestors. The farther back in the line on ancestry we can find a meritorious record the more are we convinced that this animal itself will not only be a good performer, but that it will be able to transmit those qualities, in a greater degree, to its offspring. So when two animals are offered us for sale both good performers and equally good looking, but the one with no record of its breeding and the other pointing to a long line of performers as ancestors, we will only take the former at a sacrifice price, while the owner of the latter can fix his price to suit himself.

The cheaper animal is a scrub, and we are too uncertain of the qualities that she will transmit to her offspring to be willing to experiment with



THE TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS

SHERMAN, TEXAS

her; yet many of us are willing to trust scrub seed for big yields when we won't trust scrub blood in stock? We must learn to recognize the fact that 'blood will tell' in seeds as well as in animals.

No matter how well we have prepared our land, how well we have fertilized it or how faithfully we have cultivated it, we cannot hope for the best yields until we have taken the precaution to use seed that is descended from plants that have proven their ability to make good yields. Since plant and animal life are governed largely by the same laws, it is not a surprise to learn of some man who is completely disgusted with 'good seed' because once upon a time he sent off north and paid a fancy price for seed and the resulting crop was not as good as old home grown seed. Had he imported an animal from a different climate he would have expected it not to do so well the first year, as he would have recognized the fact that it had to become acclimated. If anything, plant life is even more sensitive to a change of climatic or soil conditions.

So often in our search for better seed we make the mistake of going into an entirely different section to secure them. While a given seed may be the best under the conditions of soil and climate under which it was developed, that is no sign of its adaptability to other conditions. In the fight for improvement in our seed we should confine our operations near home. If our neighbor has the same kind of soil that we have, and is a more painstaking man than we are, it may be good for us to buy seed from him; but it will be much better for us to take the same pains that he does and select and breed our own seed upon our own farm. Then we know, beyond doubt, what we have and that it is adapted to our special soil and climatic conditions.

Science and practice go hand in hand in proving the value of pedigreed seed. Wherever well bred, home-grown seed have been tested in competition with imported seed the award has always been in favor of home seed. In fact, so important is this adaptability of the seed planted to the conditions of its growth that we can safely go further and say that it is safer to plant home-grown seed, even if it is scrub seed, than to buy the highest recommended seed grown at a distance.

It has been proven over and over again that by one year's careful selection of seed the average yield of corn can easily be increased not less than five bushels. So scrub seed, like scrub stock, if grown at all, should only be grown by a scrub farmer. When we see a man with scrub stock we are mighty apt to put him in the latter class, and so it should be when he plants scrub seed."

We agree with Professor Barrow in saying that as a rule it is far better for the farmer to select and grow his own seed, but the average farmer is too busy cultivating and caring for his crops to study all the important points which are essential to the most intelligent seed selection. Seed breeding and seed selection is a profession just as much so as law, medicine or engineering. It is a special business and one that requires a great deal of training. We have spent years of hard work and study in learning what we know about seed breeding and seed selection. We have applied this knowledge in breeding up the different varieties of seed corn, cotton seed, etc., which we are offering for sale in this catalog. True, some of our prices are a little higher than those of the ordinary seed dealers, but our seed are more than worth the difference. You do not have to take our word for this, for we can refer you to hundreds and hundreds of our customers who will testify to the truth of the statement.

To produce the maximum yield of any crop it is necessary that you have the variety that is adapted to that particular soil. While we have endeavored to give descriptions of soil for which each variety of our seed is adapted, if you are in doubt about which is best for your soil, write us describing your soil and we will give you our opinion gladly. Grayson County, Texas, has the largest number of soils of any county in the United States, hence we are apt to know what variety will do well on any given soil. It is our business to test and find out which are the best yielding varieties of seeds for the Southwest. We take these varieties or strains of varieties and not only propagate them but improve them by scientific methods. Each year finds our seeds just a little better than they were the year before. This constant improvement has been the key to our success.

The cost of our seeds is not great. The saving that you will make by buying cheaper seed is not much. The difference in the cost of our seed corn and the ordinary seed corn is possibly 15 cents per acre. It costs no more to cultivate and care for the crop grown from our seed than it does to cultivate and care for the crop grown from the cheap seed. An increased yield of less than half a bushel of corn will pay the increased cost. Our customers report increased yields of from 5 to 20 and, in some cases, even 30 bushels from planting our seed. Profit by the experience of others and plant our seed in 1915.



SEED CORN



BLOOD WILL TELL. WHAT KINI OF SEED CORN DO YOU USE?

For several years we have been devoting more of our time to the improvement of seed corn than to any other one item. We think that the seed corn of the Southwest needs improving about as badly as any other crop that is grown in this section. The corn failures during the recent years have taught many valuable lessons regarding the necessity of having seed corn that is adapted to the soil and climate where it is produced. For a number of years we have been vigorously advising the farmers to rely strictly on native grown seed corn, that it was a losing proposition to plant Northern grown corn even though the seed was given them. It is a better proposition to take the culls from your neighbor's crib than to plant the most highly bred Northern corn, unless you are willing to grow it for several seasons until it becomes acclimated. Even then a small patch will serve your purpose equally as well as to have your whole field planted to it.

We would be glad to have any of our friends call on us and see the way in which we "get out" our seed corn. Every ear of our seed corn is handled three times before it reaches the sheller. Our sheller is made especially for shelling seed corn and is run at a low rate of speed so as not to crack or injure the grains. After leaving the sheller it goes over a series of fans and graders where all of the imperfect grains and the dust are removed. Our graders take out all of the imperfect grains so that our seed corn is ready for an edge-drop planter.

Corn on the ear can be furnished by applying for it early, but during recent years we have had so few calls for the seed corn on the ear that we do not reserve any from our shellers unless we already have orders for it. We wish to assure you, however, that you get just as good corn when buying our corn that is already shelled as if you bought it on the ear. We believe that you get even better for your money, for the shelled corn is all ready for the planter and there is absolutely no waste, besides your yield is dependent upon the stand you secure. With ungraded seed a perfect stand cannot be secured for there is no planter that will drop it uniformly.

If there is any doubt in your mind as to the quality of the seed corn we turn out, the reading of some of the letters from our customers, which are reproduced in this catalog, should remove this doubt.



Surcropper Corn



The Quickest Maturing, Most Drouth Resisting Corn Ever Known in the Southwest.

In all the years that we have been working with and improving the Seed Corn of the Southwest, we have appreciated what the ordinary farmer was most interested in: the corn that would stand the dry weather and give him the most bushels of good, sound, solid corn per acre in the shortest length of time. For this corn we have worked for years, and it was in 1908 that we first introduced Surcropper or All Seasons Corn, feeling confident that this variety would fill the long felt need.

Thousands of farmers have tried Surcropper and everywhere it has made good. It is a vigorous grower with great vitality to withstand the varied conditions of the Southwest.

BREEDING ROWS OF SURCROPPER CORN.

correspondingly good results and heavy astonish you to read all the letters about the wonderful yields this corn has made everywhere it has been grown. If these reports are to be believed, Surcropper Corn is the most wonderful corn in the South.

Surcropper is a distinct type of field corn. It attracted our attention in 1901 when the spring season was so dry that many fields of corn utterly failed. Surcropper did not. It made corn when all other varieties in the neighborhood failed. In a test plat at Austin, it made corn while many other varieties in adjoining rows failed because the dry weather was so severe that the tassels did not come out. If you are in a section where corn suffers from dry spells in the spring and you want a corn that will be sure to make, plant Surcropper.

We call it Surcropper because it is a sure cropper. We especially recommend this corn for spring planting in drouthy districts. It is also a success as a summer corn. It has been found well suited to the four Southwestern States.

We have been planting it as an early spring corn or as a summer corn on potato land or grain stubble, and it has proven its worth every time. It is several weeks earlier than most varieties of Mexican or June Corn, and can therefore be planted much later and still escape the early frosts. It is earlier than ordinary native corn, and in this respect it is equal to Northern corn, but having a great advantage in its drouth resisting qualities. It will mature in 110 to 120 days.

While this corn has all the advantage of a drouth resister, tiding over hot dry weather, like June corn, it has a stalk no larger than ordinary corn. See the photograph made in May, of March planted corn. The ears are of good size, being stocky and well formed. There are from 12 to 18 rows of large white grains that are of a good depth for early corn.

PRICES: One peck, \$1.00; half bushel, \$1.75; 1 bushel, \$3.00.

I am well pleased with **Surcropper Corn** I ordered from you last year. I have made this year, an average of about 30 bushels of good, sound corn on upland, while the native or common corn is almost a total failure. I think it is the only corn for a dry year. It is almost sure to make a fair crop. The **Chisholm Corn** is a good corn but not near as good a drouth resister as the **Surcropper**. Can say again that I am well pleased with the results from the corn.

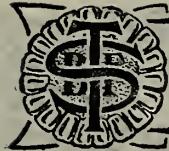
E. N. SEWARD.

I am glad to tell you of the result I had with your **Surcropper Corn**. It will make anywhere from 20 to 30 bushels per acre, with very unfavorable seasons.

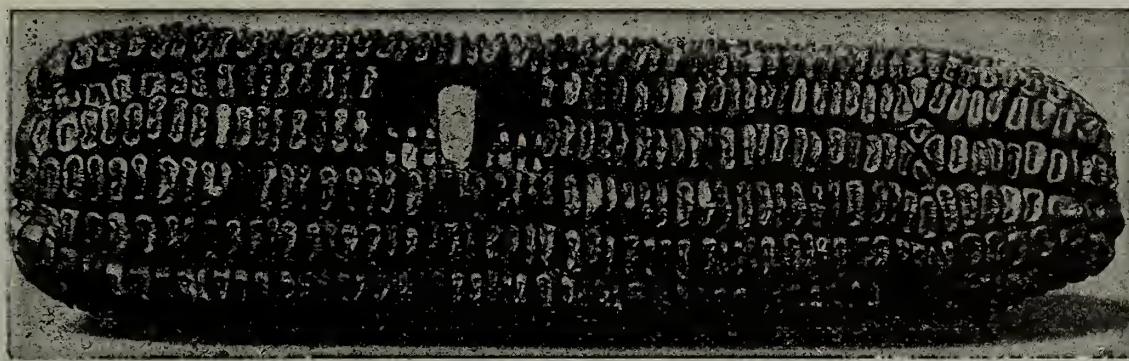
W. M. SUMMERLIN.

We have not had a real good year for corn, though my **Surcropper Corn** was fairly good. I think I will make about 300 bushels of **Surcropper** this year. I look for it to do better next year than it has this.

G. C. BELL.



Ferguson's Yellow Dent



Some people say Texas can't grow good corn. What do you say?

In all our tests this has proven to be the best variety of yellow corn. It has been widely grown in Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Louisiana, and has proven to be a satisfactory yielder of rich yellow corn wherever it has been tried. With us it is second only to Surcropper which is a white corn. Every farmer who sees Ferguson's Yellow Dent recognizes its fine qualities. The reputation it has made is another illustration of its adaptability to a wide range of soil and climate, and of the good faith we are trying to keep with practical corn growers. Read a few letters concerning Ferguson's Yellow Dent corn and note the profitable results reported. This variety has been tested by the Arkansas Experiment Station, at the eleven substations, along with a number of standard varieties of Northern and Southern origin. When the results of these disinterested tests were averaged up Ferguson's Yellow Dent stood at the head of the line. This is fast becoming recognized as the best yellow corn for the entire Southwest, because of its fine qualities and adaptability to a great many varieties of soils and climates. We have many letters from former customers who report that it has out-yielded any variety of corn on their own or their neighbors' farms. Whenever we are called upon to name a variety of corn that will be most generally satisfactory for a wide variety of soils and seasons, we say, Ferguson's Yellow Dent. It is a splendid yielder on upland and always pleases on bottom lands. It is a good drouth resister and stands up well when other varieties blow down.

FERGUSON'S YELLOW DENT is a medium early maturing variety. It is not so early as Surcropper, nor so late as Munson. The ears are of medium size, stout or stocky, unusually heavy for their size, and well covered at the tip end by a tight fitting shuck which protects it from weevil in a large degree. The ears make a splendid shelling record. The cob is red, covered by large, broad, deep golden yellow grains that make a most beautiful sample of shelled corn. We have had many varieties of yellow corn in our numerous tests during the last seven years, but have never yet found a variety of yellow corn that we regard the equal of this popular variety.

PRICES: One peck, 75c; half bushel, \$1.35; one to four bushels, \$2.50 per bushel; five bushels, \$2.25 per bushel.

COMMERCIAL SEED. Seed corn of above variety grown and prepared by our former customers—write for current information on supply and prices.

I am proud of your efforts to improve our farm seed. I had the good fortune to plant some of your seed corn last spring. I like your **Chisholm**. The stalk is as fine as I ever saw; not too high, good fodder, short ears well set on stout, heavy, short stalks, tapering well from the ground. Your **Yellow Dent** is the best of all. We planted one bushel of it. It stood the drouth better than the others and made nearly double the corn to the acre. The boys will plant it next year and I will plant **Chisholm**.

B. F. CLARK, Texas.



The TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS

SHERMAN, TEXAS

Chisholm Corn



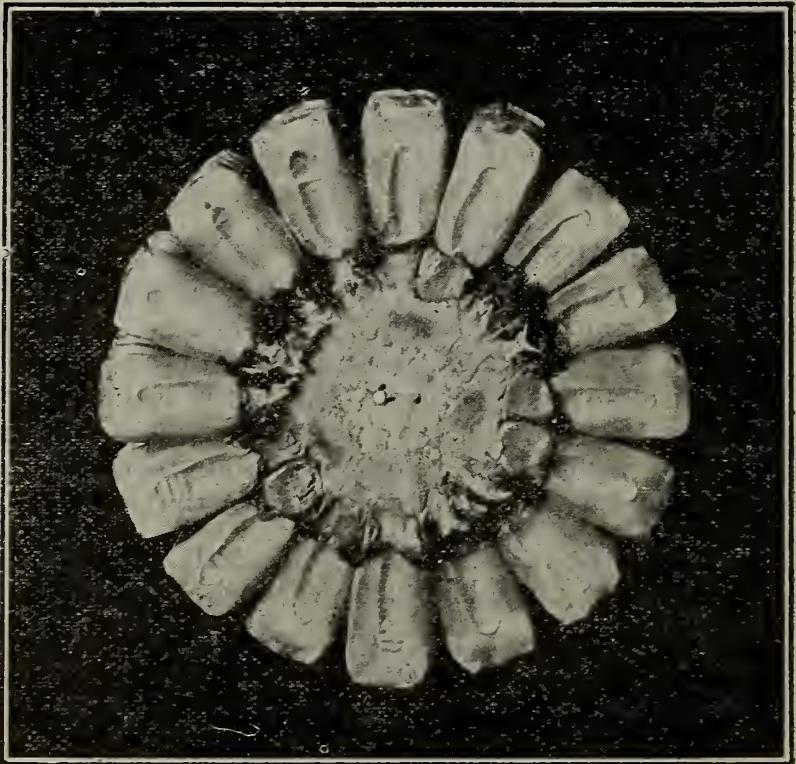
A FIELD OF CHISHOLM CORN.

Chisholm was introduced by us in 1907-1908 and has maintained popular approval from the start as a heavy yielder of good sound corn. It belongs to a type of corn widely distributed. The strain which we call Chisholm we have improved by systematic breeding, using the ear-to-row tests recommended by plant breeding specialists everywhere, and followed by all corn breeders who merit recognition of such.

In the tests made by the Texas Corn Growers' Association and the various Experiment Stations, Chisholm corn has always taken high rank. It is a splendid drouth resister, as is attested by the fact that it ranked first in yields per acre for several years in tests made by the United States Department of Agriculture at the San Antonio Experiment Farm.

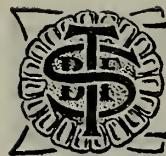
Chisholm is a very attractive variety because of its large, sound, deep, white, oily grains that completely cover a bright red cob. The ears are large size in favorable seasons, but if by chance very unfavorable conditions make them small, even the nubbins will show large attractive grains. Ears are stout, covered by a coarse, heavy shuck which protects the ears thoroughly.

PRICES: One peck, 75c; half bushel, \$1.35; one to four bushels, \$2.50 per bushel; five bushels, \$2.25 per bushel.



RIGHT AT THE MIDDLE OF AN EAR OF CHISHOLM CORN GROWN FROM SELECT SEED.

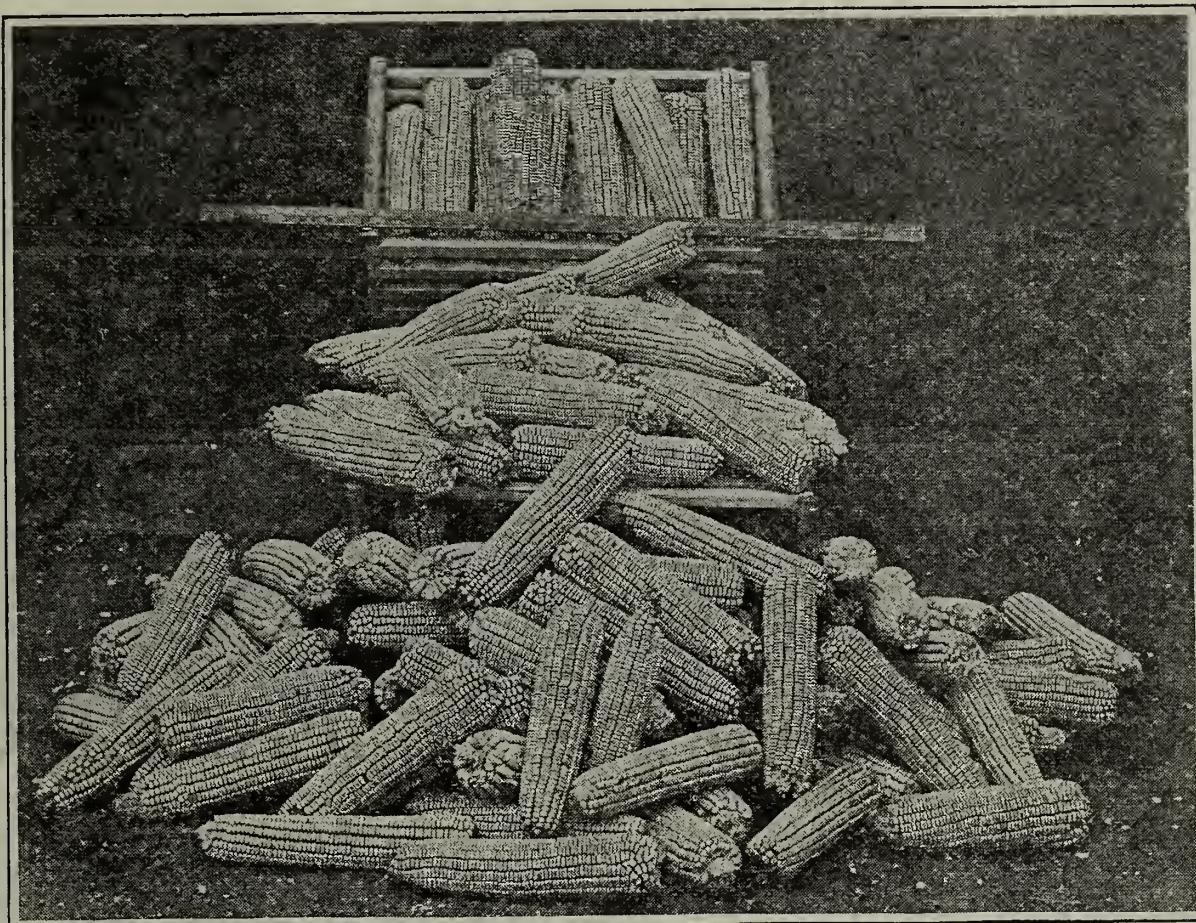
Ears are stout, covered by a coarse, heavy shuck which protects the ears thoroughly.



TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS

SHERMAN, TEXAS

Munson Corn



MUNSON CORN.

This famous variety of corn was originated and first introduced Ten years ago. It was the first native Southwestern variety ever put upon pure bred basis by scientific breeding methods. We have never introduced or sold seed of a variety of corn that has not made a good reputation in the hands of practical corn growers. This is the result of a conservative policy followed from the beginning of our seed improving work. Our policy is to "Sell no seeds we cannot honestly recommend for the best interests of our customers." Munson corn has been an unrivaled success since its first introduction. This variety is not without its faults, for it lacks some of the "fancy points." These deficiencies are more than offset by its ability to make large yields per acre. It has won many first prizes at the State Shows in Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, but the greatest prize it will bring you is "bushels of corn per acre."

Munson corn was named for Prof. T. V. Munson, Texas' distinguished grape-breeding specialist, who, after seeing the corn, says that he is proud of his namesake. It is a medium late corn with good, vigorous stalks, producing ears of large size. The ears are well proportioned and frequently 10 to 14 inches long. The grains are oily, white, medium size, and in favorable seasons often measure a half inch or more in length. The cobs are also white. It is a good yielder on any land suitable for corn, but seems to grow to greatest perfection on sandy soils. It is also especially recommended for rich bottom lands.

PRICES: One peck, \$1.00; half bushel, \$1.75; one to four bushels, \$3.00 per bushel; five bushels, \$2.75 per bushel.

On the 2½ acres of bottom land I made with **Munson Corn** 40 barrels to the acre, no fertilizer, and it shelled 1¼ bushels to the barrel or 50 bushels to the acre. You will sell quite a lot more seed corn here next season. I exhibited corn 13 inches long in the ear, and all of it was good—no nubbins. As you have proven yourself entirely reliable, I will recommend your seeds.

JOHN H. SEALE,

Cashier First National Bank, Jasper, Texas.

Lost all the **Munson** seed corn bought of you, by the overflow last spring, with the exception of a few rows which suffered badly from frost and storm. However, will say that in spite of all my bad luck the very little bit that I gathered was very fine, better than any other variety I ever tried to raise.

W. A. COLLIER, Hubbard City, Texas.



TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS

SHERMAN, TEXAS

Mitchell's Strawberry Corn

We have been testing this variety for several seasons and it has proven itself to be one of the heaviest yielding varieties that we have.

Mitchell's Strawberry is a few days earlier than Ferguson's Yellow Dent. The ears are from 9 to 12 inches long and have from 14 to 18 rows to the ear. The grain is deep and broad, being of a rich strawberry color. The cob is medium size and red. Strawberry Corn is especially suited to rich bottom land, but does well on any land.

PRICES: Peck, 75c; half bushel, \$1.35; 1 to 4 bushels, \$2.50; 5 bushels, \$2.25 per bushel.

Mosby Prolific

This is a variety of white corn, originated in Mississippi, where it is the most largely grown variety in the state. Probably a large number of Prolific varieties have sprung from Mosby Prolific. Ears are 7 to 8 inches long, usually well filled out at tips and butts, 8 to 18 rows of oily white grains borne on a very small white cob. Mosby is not much of a show corn, but it certainly makes the yield per acre wherever conditions are half way favorable, as there is nearly always from 4 to 6 ears to the stalk. The shuck extend well over tip and fit close, protecting the grain from insect and weather damage. Requires about 120 to 125 days to mature.

PRICES: Peck, \$1.00; half bushel, \$1.75; bushel \$3.00.

THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER

The oldest, the most scientific, the most up-to-date, the most practical, and the cleanest farm journal published in the Southwest. It is made by men who know the soil, the climates and the people of the Southwest. It also has the strongest and most practical Household Department of any agricultural paper in the country. Its many features make it appeal to every member of the family. It is a paper that is subscribed to for its worth and not to get rid of an agent.

"The all-cotton farmer is a thing of the past; while the all-cotton farmer thought that he knew more about raising cotton than anybody else in the world, he will concede that he doesn't know everything about diversified farming, so the series of articles that we will run, carrying the all-cotton farmer into the diversified class, realizing that he hasn't money to go ahead and do as he would like to do, should appeal to him. The paper for the next twelve months is going to be worth \$100.00 to any farmer who will read it intelligently—yes, \$500.00 to any man that has got over 150 acres."

The regular subscription price is \$1.00 per year, but we have made arrangements for a large number of subscriptions and to all those who send us the names of ten of their neighbors who use Garden or Field Seeds, we will send you a year's subscription to The Progressive Farmer for only 50 cents. Less than a cent a copy. Or, if you will send us an order for \$1.00 worth of seeds and 50 cents, we will send you the Progressive farmer for one year. Don't miss this chance, the paper is worth ten times the price.

The Texas Seed Breeding Farm,
Sherman, Texas.

Texas, October 12, 1914.

Gentlemen:—Supposing you will attend the State Fair at Dallas, now soon to open, would ask you to be sure to see the East Texas exhibits in charge of Gear C. Reaves and ask him to show you the **Munson Corn** which he got on my farm.

There is a party here in Mineola that wants me to shell all of my crop and sell it for seed. After you inspect my corn please advise me what price I should ask for same. Remember, this corn was planted on June 10th, on new ground.

Yours very truly, W. A. MOORE.

The Texas Seed Breeding Farm,
J. L. Mitchell, Jr., Mgr., Sherman, Texas.

Oklahoma, September 27, 1914.

Gentlemen:—The **Surcropper Corn** I received from you last spring has proven for itself all that you claimed for it, and more. It was planted a month later in the spring than corn is usually planted in this country, on account of the extremely cold and backward spring, and, of course, when the rains ceased the last of May, as they did in our neighborhood, the corn had not silked and tasseled and I thought I wouldn't make an ear, but in spite of the two months of dry weather which followed, and the myriads of chinch bugs from the wheat and oat fields around me, which came into the corn, it kept green and made an ear of fair quality to the stalk. I am confident this corn, with an average season, such as we generally have, will make 35 to 40 bushels per acre, and in a good season, such as we generally have, will make 50 to 70 bushels.

Very respectfully,

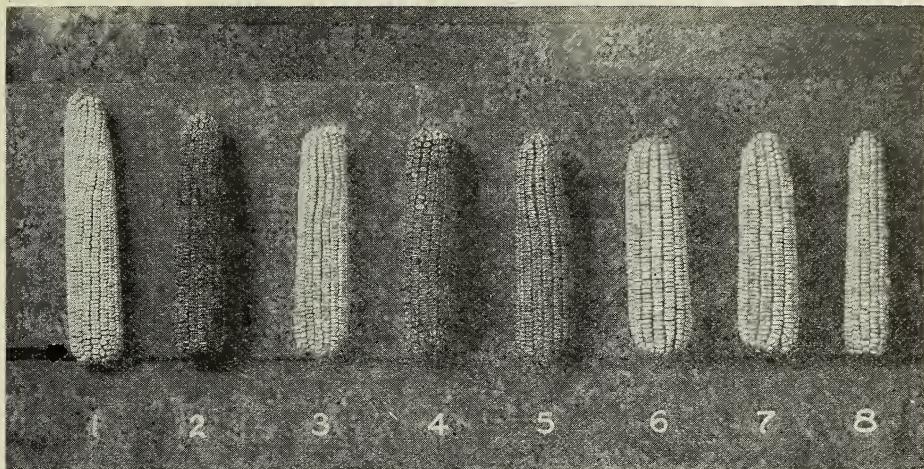
C. C. COCHRAN.



TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS

SHERMAN, TEXAS

Commercial Seed Corn



1. MUNSON. 3. BOONE CO. WHITE. 5. KINGS GOLDEN. 8. SQUAW.
2. STRAWBERRY. 4. BLOODY BUTCHER. 6. SURCROPPER. 7. CHISHOLM.

For several years past, we have been offering Commercial grades of seed corn of the varieties described in the catalog as well as a number of the best Northern grown varieties.

While we are as careful as we can be in purchasing the seed corn listed below, we cannot give any pedigree and recommend its use only when you cannot obtain the described varieties.

PRICE: Per peck, any variety, 75c; bushel rate given below.

CHISHOLM. Same as our regular seed of this variety, but from stock not so pure or carefully bred. Price: Native grown fancy commercial grade, \$2.00 per bushel; choice grades per bushel, \$1.75; in lots of five bushels or more, \$1.65.

OKLAHOMA WHITE WONDER. Oklahoma grown seed. A medium early white corn that has been much advertised. Price: Per bushel, \$1.85.

BOONE COUNTY WHITE. One of the better varieties of medium early white corn. Northern grown seed. Price: Per bushel, \$1.85.

IOWA SILVER MINE. A variety popular for early corn. A white corn with good sized grains and small cob, very early. Price: Per bushel, \$1.75.

HICKORY KING. This is a well known variety, popular for early roasting ears and lye hominy. Yields only moderately well under Texas conditions. Price: Half bushel, \$1.25; single bushel, \$2.00.

GOLDEN BEAUTY. Popular Northern yellow corn, sometimes grown in the Southwest because of its earliness. Price: Per bushel, \$1.75.

NATIVE GROWN YELLOW. Good strains of native yellow corn. Price: Per bushel, \$2.00.

EARLY LEAMING. The earliest of the Northern yellow varieties; stalks very small. Price: Per bushel, \$1.75.

REID'S YELLOW DENT. This is one of the best varieties when grown in the North. Compares favorably with any Northern variety grown under Southwestern conditions. It is better than some native varieties. Price: Per bushel, \$1.75.

NORTHERN GROWN STRAWBERRY AND BLOODY BUTCHER varieties will be kept in stock as far as possible. Price: Per bushel, \$1.75.



TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS

SHERMAN, TEXAS

JUNE CORN. We recommend Surcropper corn to all who want a first-class corn for summer planting. However, we have the acclimated Mexican June Corn for our friends who want it and who are not willing to try other varieties.

We exercise the same care in preparing our June Corn that we do with our regular varieties. Send for special prices on June Corn.

LAGUNA CORN. This is a variety of summer corn, imported from Mexico several years ago by the late Dr. Seaman A. Knapp of the United States Department of Agriculture. It is a large eared Mexican corn often making two or more good ears to the stalk. Where the air is dry it is a splendid corn for late summer planting or for regular spring planting. The grains are of good size and ears usually sound and well protected from the weevil. A reliable corn for central and southern Texas, and a splendid corn for late planting, summer planting, or regular spring planting in Oklahoma and west Texas. Price: Write for special prices.

IMPROVED INDIAN SQUAW CORN. This is a very attractive variety of quick maturing corn, especially adapted to planting after grain or potatoes. Ears are from 10 to 12 inches long and have from 10 to 16 rows of plump grains. The grains present a combination of colors—some red, some yellow, some blue and some white, all on the same cob. A great fodder corn; a natural drouth resister. Price: Write for special prices.



FIELD OF FERGUSON'S YELLOW DENT.

I call my yield a good one, and am sure that your good seed helped much in making the yield. It was checked $3\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ feet. I am in favor of good seed, once and for all times. Success to you.

GEORGE TARRANT, Texas.

The average yield of the seeds bought of you was 40 bushels to the acre. Everybody who looked at my corn said it was the best they had seen.

J. C. THIGPEN, Texas.

Some of the **Munson** ears measured 13 inches and the average size was excellent. The average yield of the seeds bought of you was about 64 bushels of shucked corn per acre.

HUGH C. WALLIS, Louisiana.

I certainly opened the eyes of the farmers around about with my corn. They said, "That old man sure raised the finest corn in the country. The ears looked like coons on the stalk." 75 ears of the **Munson Corn** made a bushel of 75 pounds.

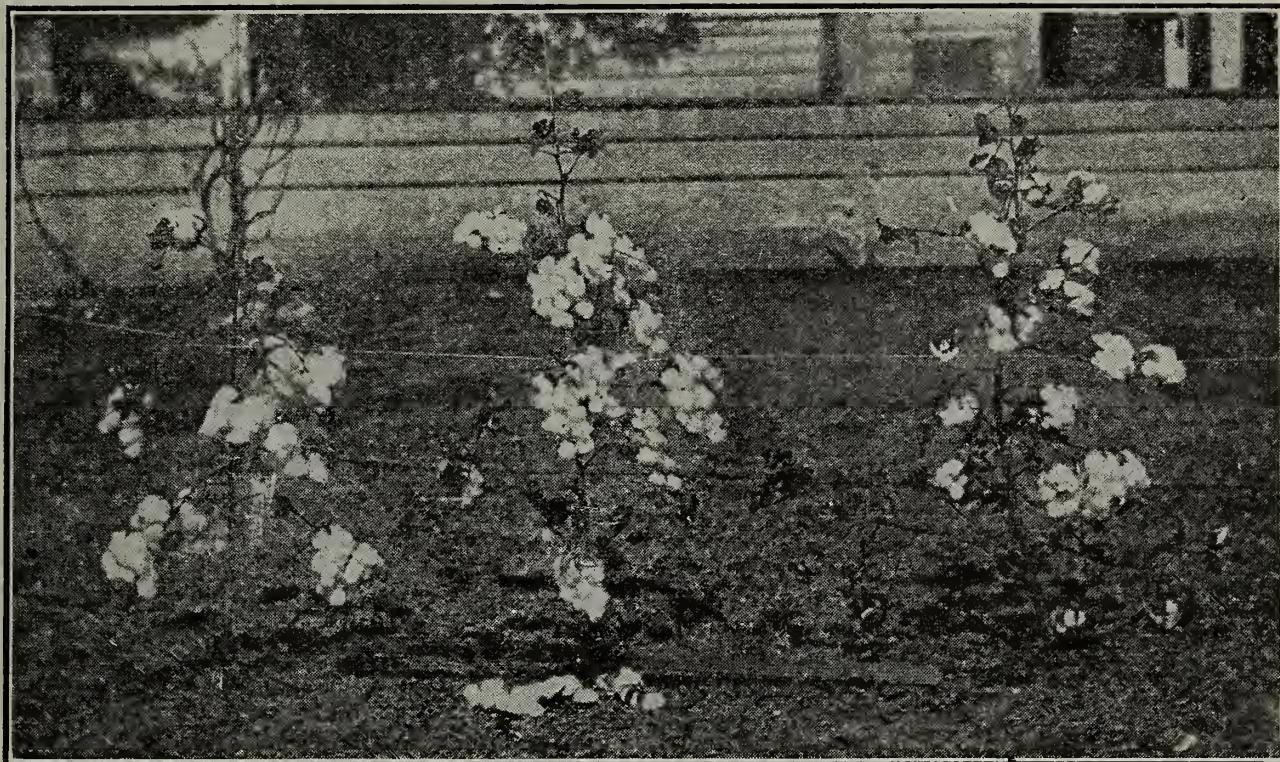
J. H. ALSWORTH, Texas.



TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS

SHERMAN, TEXAS

COTTON SEED



DIFFERENCES IN STORM PROOF CHARACTER. THE STALK ON THE RIGHT PRODUCED MORE BOLLS, LARGER BOLLS AND MATURED THEM EARLIER, YET NOT A LOCK HAD FALLEN OUT BY NOVEMBER 4. THE OTHER STALKS SHOW LOCKS DECIDEDLY "STRINGED." ALL GREW IN THE SAME FIELD.

At the time this is written (Nov. 2nd) no one knows just how much cotton has been made this year, but the crop is generally conceded to be the largest in the history of the country.

With this enormous production even under normal conditions, a surplus would have to be carried over. With the European war still in progress, it looks as if a still larger portion of the crop will have to be carried over in the raw state.

Under these conditions we would not advise the planting of as much cotton as was planted in 1914. But we do advise the planting of the very best seed that is to be had.

We know there are sections where the farmers are not equipped for growing any other crops on a large scale and there are sections where cotton can be raised with more profit than any other crops.

One of our customers told us the other day that even at 7 or 8 cents a pound for his cotton that he was making money on every acre of his Mebane Cotton. Another one of our customers said that he did not like the Mebane Cotton because he had to keep his wagon under the spout all day to get a load of seed and that the cotton did not have a market and the seed did. He admitted that he could get 6c for his lint and was shocked when we showed him that seed would have to be worth \$120.00 per ton to be of equal value with the cotton at 6c per pound.

Besides our usual care and selection of our cotton seed in the field, this year we are culling them on a Bowers & Franklin Culler, which adds materially to their quality by removing the imperfect and immature seed.

Our prices are somewhat higher than oil mill prices, but our seed are within the reach of all and the farmer who plants cheaper seed is practicing false economy and to pay more is to waste money, for our seed are as good as are to be bought at any price.

Planted 10 acres, lost at least one-third, and will get five 500-pound bales. I have other cotton on the same piece of ground that will make one-half less. The **Triumph** cotton is the best I ever tried. Bolls are as large as Rowden, just as easy to pick and will make three or four pounds more lint to the 100 pounds. I think it ought to be checked about three or four feet apart owing to the richness of the land. I like it so well that I will plant my entire crop to **Triumph** next season.

W. I. BLACK, Texas.



Mebane Triumph Cotton



MEBANE'S TRIUMPH.

The heaviest, highest linting, most widely known big boll cotton grown.

If it were possible to produce a cotton plant which would be equi-adaptable to alluvial lands and uplands, productive of highest percentage lint, of the greatest strength and staple, early maturing, disease and insect resisting, in all likelihood, that cotton plant would be the only one in cultivation. Unfortunately there is no single variety of cotton which excels all others in all good points. But if there is any one variety which has given the most general satisfaction to all planters, it is Mebane Triumph.

Our Mebane Triumph Cotton is certainly a triumph in successful breeding. It was originated about twelve years ago from a single fortunate selection by Mr. A. D. Mebane, and its good qualities were so easily recognized that it was called Mebane Triumph.

Mebane comes nearer being the ideal variety and giving the greatest satisfaction than any other grown in Texas. However, the very fact of it being widely grown and largely demanded has caused many growers to place on the market poorly selected and inferior seeds.

POINTS OF EXCELLENCE. In actual field tests in comparison with all known varieties we have found Mebane Triumph to excell all others in the following points of superiority:

1. It makes the largest yield of Seed Cotton per acre.
2. It makes the best turn-out at the gin.
3. It is a big, boll storm-proof cotton, and easiest of all cotton to pick.

Mebane Triumph is low branching, early fruiting, close jointed, rapid fruiting, large boll and storm proof. The lint is of the best quality and gives a turn-out of from 36 to 40, or even 42 per cent.

For the last few years we have been unable to supply the demand for these seed.

PRICES: 1 to 5 bushel, \$1.25 per bushel; 5 to 10 bushel, \$1.10 per bushel; 10 to 20 bushels, \$1.00 per bushel.

If you are going to need any, let us hear from you at once. Special prices in large club orders.

Can supply seed from A. D. Mebane Cotton Seed Co., Lockhart, Texas. 1 to 5 bushels, \$1.50; 5 to 10 bushels, \$1.40; 20 bushels \$1.30.



TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS

SHERMAN, TEXAS

Roundnose Cotton



BREEDING ROWS OF ROUNDNOSE COTTON, 1910 CROP. EACH ROW PLANTED FROM THE
SEED OF A SINGLE PLANT. HIGH PRAIRIE LAND. AVERAGING 1,372 POUNDS
SEED COTTON PER ACRE, GINNING 37.2 PER CENT. LINT, MAKING A 510
POUND BALE. NO STALK MUCH ABOVE KNEE HIGH.

A new variety that has successfully passed the test of practical field use.

This variety is one of the very best yielders and has been given special breeding attention for the past seven years. The impulse which gave rise to the introduction of this variety came from a need of cotton which would be early and rapid maturing, and at the same time produce a high per cent lint and a maximum yield per acre. The bolls are large and without sharp burrs to trouble the picker. One of our customers writes, "Two acres of Roundnose cotton has already ginned out 507 pounds per acre, and have about 225 pounds per acre seed cotton yet to pick."

Those farmers who have not seen a field of this splendid variety should plant some during the incoming season. There are farmers in north and east Texas who like this variety so well that they refuse to plant any other cotton.

Do not expect all of your bolls to be round and without burrs. We have had several letters from our friends who state that they are making more cotton than anybody in their neighborhood, but it seems to be badly mixed, some pointed bolls and some Roundnose bolls. While we are working each year to eliminate the pointed burrs, you must remember that Roundnose is a comparatively new variety and it takes a number of years to eliminate the pointed bolls, if indeed it can ever be done completely.

Our excuse for introducing this variety was based on its proven ability to make more cotton per acre under the average field conditions than any other ever tested on our grounds. How well it has maintained this reputation we leave for others to say.

Here are the qualities found in Roundnose cotton that makes it worth while for a farmer to grow it:

Early and rapid fruiting.

Ability to make large yields of cotton per acre.

High per cent of lint at the gin.

Good length and body to fiber.

Large bolls producing storm-proof burrs, and, too, burrs without troublesome "stickers" to bother in picking. This is made possible with Roundnose bolls.

This variety does not excel in all qualities, but after five years of breeding, selecting and testing, in field, laboratory and market, we can say in the most positive



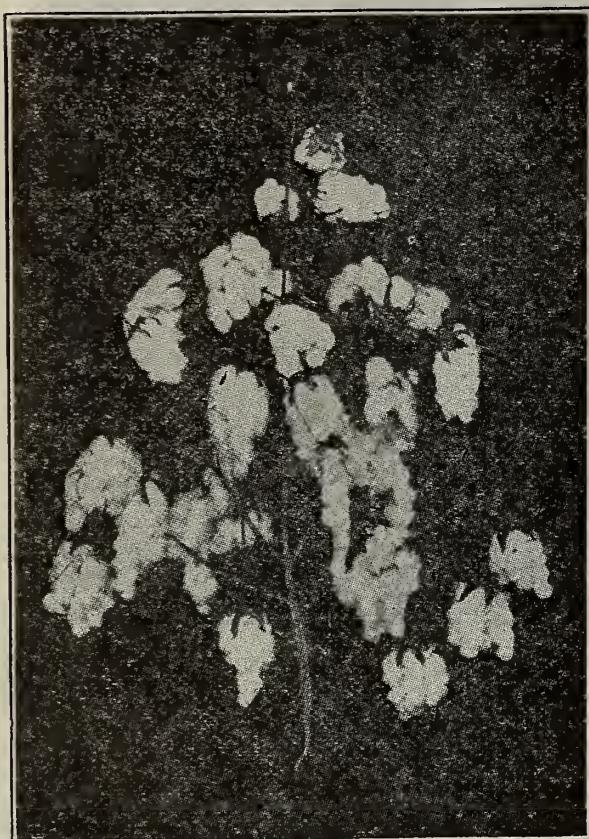
The TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS

SHERMAN, TEXAS

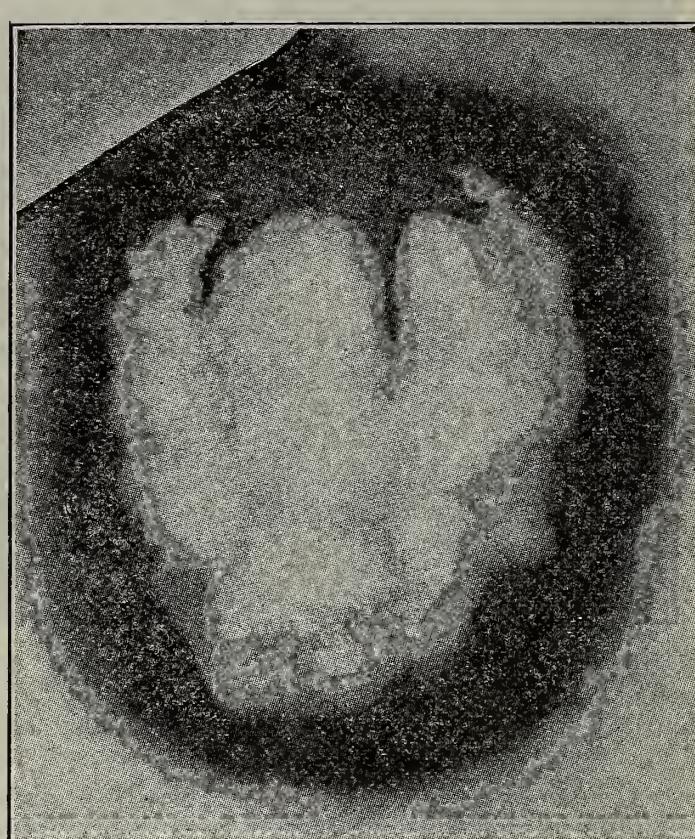
terms, that we have secured a variety which excels in lint production and money values per acre. This is not praise, but a statement of an experimentally proven fact.

The parent selections of Roundnose came out of what was supposed to be Jackson cotton. It was found, however, to have qualities that distinguished it from, and at the same time made it superior to Jackson, or any other variety included in our tests.

PRICES: 1 to 5 bushels, \$1.25 per bushel; 5 to 10 bushels, \$1.10 per bushel; 10 to 20 bushels, \$1.00 per bushel.



VIRGATUS.



MEBANE'S TRIUMPH.

The Texas Seed Breeding Farm,
Sherman, Texas.

Gentlemen:—In regard to the cotton seed that I got from you, I want to say that I have been raising cotton for 23 years and your **Improved Mebane Triumph** is the best I have ever tried. I believe that any man who will try it will be just like I am about it. I told my wife, this morning, that I wished that I had 50 acres more of it for it is paying me, even at the present prices of cotton—8½ cents per pound.

I am not going to plant any other kind of cotton next year and don't want anything else on my place.

Texas, September 19, 1914.

Yours very truly,

J. C. CORTHRON.

The Texas Seed Breeding Farm,
Sherman, Texas.

Gentlemen:—The **Seed Corn** I purchased from you last spring was entirely satisfactory, germinating to a perfect stand and starting off most encouragingly. While the final result was a practical failure of the crop, owing to the most unfavorable season, the seed was in no way responsible for that. The variety I got was the **Munson**, and I think with a normal season it would make a fine yield. Anyway, I hope to be able to renew my order for another season.

Yours very truly,

S. L. HORNE.

Texas, September, 28, 1914.

The Texas Seed Breeding Farm,
Sherman, Texas.

The seed I got from you have all been good, but the **Virgatus Cotton** has beat all that I tried. It has large bolls, 60 average bolls making a pound. I ran the test further: I picked 1,050 bolls, all kinds, and the worms had injured lots of them till I just got two or three locks. It made a pound to 70 bolls. I counted 70 bolls on one stalk, and at that rate it would make more than two bales to the acre. I figure that I will get about a bale to the acre. Some parts of the patch will make more than others. It is an early cotton and opens fast. I haven't ginned any yet, but from the way it looks I think it will turn out good.

Yours very truly,

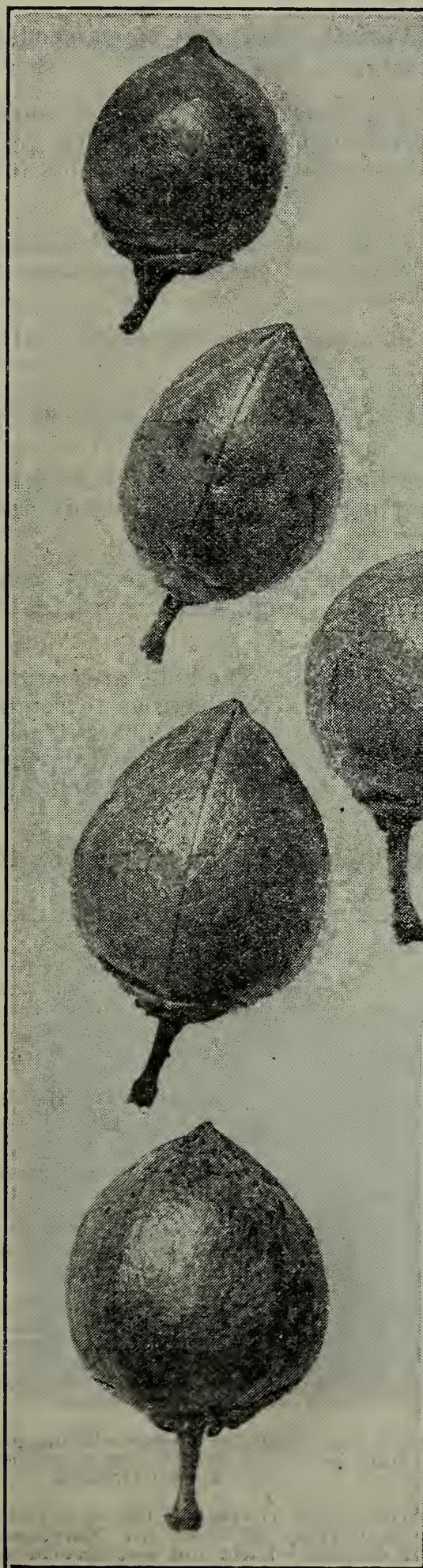
HENRY PHILLIPS.



TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS

SHERMAN, TEXAS

Improved Rowden Cotton



Rowden cotton is probably too well known throughout the Southwest to need much introductory. Every farmer knows what Rowden cotton is. Like Triumph, Rowden is an early fruiting, large boll, five lock, storm-proof cotton. We have worked for a number of years breeding up a strain of Rowden that is far superior to the ordinary. All our Rowden is grown from our selected improved stock and should not be confused with ordinary Rowden.

Rowden is best adapted to the black rich bottoms, where it will make excellent yields and is also splendidly adapted to uplands during years of heavy rainfall. The bolls are perhaps the largest of all varieties grown in Texas, which makes it highly desirable for picking. The lint is of very fine quality and perhaps the longest of the short staple variety, ranging from $\frac{3}{8}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

At the Mississippi Experiment Station last year, Rowden was the heaviest yielding of all varieties.

PRICES: 1 to 5 bushels, \$1.25; 5 to 10 bushels, \$1.10; 10 to 20 bushels, \$1.00 per bushel.

The yield was better than the average of the community. It turned out well in the field and also at the gin. The yield was unusually good because they were well bred Rowden seed. I am well pleased with the seed, it turns out so well at the gin. 1,600 pounds of seed cotton made a 565 pound bale of lint. Who could grunt at that?

B. K. CLICK, Texas.

One bushel planted two acres and made two bales, which weighed 523 pounds and 527 pounds. The yield was double the average yield of the

community. I want to say that Ladd's Rowden is the best cotton I ever raised and easiest to pick.

J. G. WHITE, Winfield, Texas.

Your Roundnose Cotton seed turned out all right and I am well satisfied with it. They were pure bred. Everybody could see that. In spite of the long drouth it turned out about 4 per cent or 5 per cent better than my common cotton (all mixed seeds). My father ordered some of your Mebane Triumph seeds and are still better I am told. 1,365 pounds Mebane Triumph gave a bale of 505 pounds lint.

EDMOND HARTSTACK.

I will write to let you know how the seeds I obtained from you did. They all gave satisfaction. The cotton is all good. The Roundnose Cotton is fine. The peck of seed you sent me planted about three-fourths of an acre and it looks like it will make a bale. Would like for you to see it; you can hardly tell which way the rows run.

The corn you sent me made a little corn and that is something lots of corn did not do up here this year. All the corn we had planted of your

LEROY MUNSON, Oklahoma.

kind of corn made something.



TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS

SHERMAN, TEXAS

Virgatus Cotton

An Unusually Early, Rapid, Continuous Fruiting Variety, Specially Recommended Wherever Extra Early Rapid Maturing is Desired.

For many years we have recognized the need of a variety of cotton that would be without the faults of small bolls and short inferior lint found in varieties like King, and still have the good qualities that make these older varieties desirable for many situations.

Virgatus makes a splendid yield on all types of upland. It is a good yielder wherever it has been tried, but because of its peculiar combination of qualities it is especially recommended for the following conditions:

1st—Where the boll-weevils are sufficiently numerous to make extra early, rapid fruiting a desirable quality.

2nd—On very rich bottom lands where ordinary varieties are inclined to run to stalk and not to fruit.

3rd—Sections near the northern regions of the cotton belt, where extra early, rapid fruiting is necessary in order that the crop may be developed before the severe weather retards harvesting the crop.

It has the peculiarity of shedding its leaves with the coming of the first cold nights. It is distinguished by its virgate or rigid limbs, from which character it received its name.

It is earlier maturing than Triumph or Roundnose cotton. The bolls are noticeably above medium size, and in opening holds the parts in such shape as to retain the cotton against ordinary winds and rains for considerable periods. The stiffness of the limbs is a great aid in overcoming weather damage. Virgatus cotton has remarkably well shaped stalks. The lint is of good length and body and gins out from 35 to 38 per cent lint.

PRICES: 1 to 5 bushels, \$1.25 per bushel; 5 to 10 bushels, \$1.10 per bushel; 10 to 20 bushels, \$1.00 per bushel.

Gentlemen:—Answering your letter of the 17th, will say that the Virgatus Cotton Seed which we ordered from you last May were given to a renter and we thought we would watch the outcome of it, but had forgotten until the renter began to pick the cotton and it made so much better turnout than any other cotton had, we got to looking around and remembered of getting the seed from you.

We had 1,360 pounds of Seed Cotton and the bale weighed 550 pounds. We had another 1,280 pounds of Seed Cotton and the bale weighed 502 pounds.

Our Seed have gotten mixed to a certain extent this year and we will want a few seed to plant a few acres next year, in order to keep our seed pure.

Yours very truly,

MITCHELL BROS., Winnsboro, Texas.

As to your **Roundnose Cotton**, will say, I think it fine. We picked 249 pounds first picking; since the rain a few weeks it has begun a second growth, running up 2 feet to 18 inches, averaging 75 bolls and squares to the stalk. We have found all your seeds that we have bought to be just as represented, which is saying a good deal. We are very much pleased with them. I am going to plant all of the **Roundnose Cotton** next year.

MRS. A. M. DAUGHERTY, Texas.

I am greatly pleased so far with the **Virgatus Cotton** seed purchased from you this spring. Planted three acres on May 24th, and at this date am pretty sure of three bales. It is opening up fine. About half of it has fallen and broken down on account of being so full of fruit. Stalks have from 50 to 150 grown bolls. I only planted between one-third and one-half acre in **Roundnose**, but it is just as good as the **Virgatus**. No fertilizer whatever was used.

J. S. COFFEY, Texas.

Will say in regard to the seeds which I ordered from you, that the **Mebane Triumph** cotton is making a little better than two-thirds of a bale per acre, while other cotton is making less than one-half bale.

A. A. MORRISON.

I received my shipment of seeds O. K. and will gather from three-fourths to a bale per acre. I am well pleased with them. They are a variety of seed for Northern Arkansas I think. This has been a hard crop year for Cotton. I did not get anything scarcely except the July crop.

M. G. THOMPSON.



Sudan Grass

The heaviest yielding, most drouth-resisting hay grass ever introduced into the South.

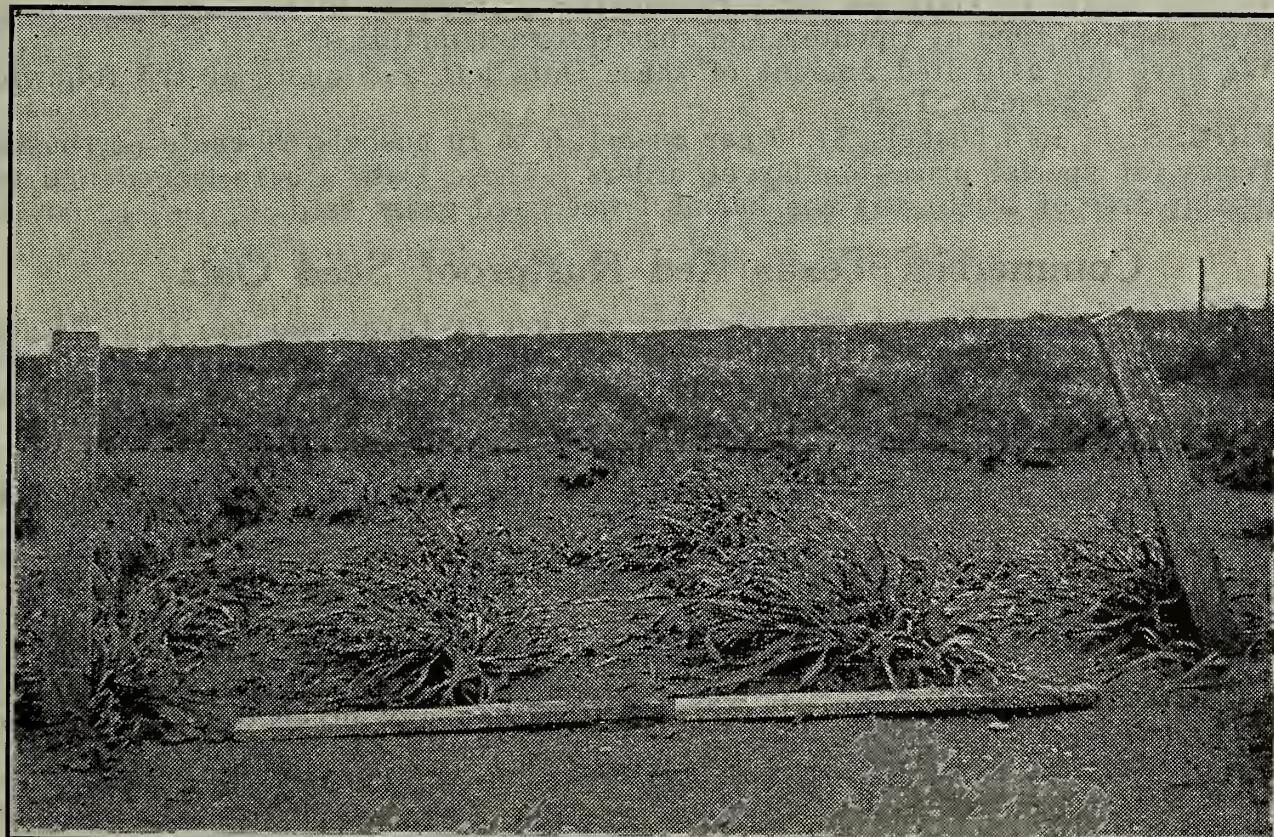
We quoted this most wonderful hay grass for the first time last season and we have scores of letters endorsing it from all parts of the South and even to Guatemala, Central America.

Sudan Grass combines all of the good features of Johnson grass and has none of the objections. While in outward appearance Sudan Grass very much resembles Johnson Grass, it has more leaves, a finer and sweeter stem, and an entirely different root system, which is much like that of millet, hence the grass comes from seed only and does not become a pest.

Sudan Grass is sown in the spring as soon as danger of frost is past, either broadcast, in drills, or in rows so that it can be cultivated. If in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart about $3\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of seed to the acre will be required; if in drills, 6 to 8 pounds; and if broadcast, 10 to 15 pounds. It stools readily and often from 80 to 100 stems may be found coming from one seed. As a drouth resister it has no equal and may be depended upon when all other grasses succumb to the dry weather. It may be mowed or cut with a binder; the latter method is preferred as Sudan Grass cures admirably well in shocks. Send for our bulletin on Sudan Grass. It covers the subject from preparation of soil to harvesting seed.

Prices: Pound, 50c; five pounds, \$2.25; ten pounds, \$4.00.

Seed Oats



HEAD ROW TEST OF IMPROVED RED RUST PROOF OATS. PLANTING THE PRODUCT OF A SINGLE SELECT HEAD IN A ROW, ONE GRAIN TO A HILL, ONE FOOT APART. EACH ROW IS FROM A DIFFERENT HEAD. CONTRAST WITH THE USE OF THE OLD FANNING MILL AS A MEANS OF DETERMINING WHICH PLANTS ARE HARDEST, BEST STOOLERS, FREEST FROM RUST, STIFFEST STRAW, LARGEST HEADS, BEST QUALITY AND YIELD THE LARGEST QUANTITY OF GRAIN.



TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS

SHERMAN, TEXAS

SEED OATS—Continued



MITCHELL'S SELECT OATS.

Mitchell's Select Seed Oats

An improved strain of the Texas Red Rustproof but has larger grains, is more rust-resistant and makes heavier yields.

This strain of Oats was catalogued by us for the first time in 1912 and we are reproducing some of the many testimonials from the farmers who have grown them during the past seasons. We have sold these Oats at a premium of from fifty to one hundred dollars a car over Oats from all Texas.

In this strain of Oats we have striven for uniformity in size of grain, color, stooling qualities, time of ripening and rust resistant qualities.

We have but a limited amount of these Oats left and quote at the following prices, f. o. b. Sherman, Texas.

PRICES: 1 to 5 bushels, \$1.00 per bushel; 5 to 10 bushels, 90 cents per bushel.

Write for special prices on larger orders. These Oats are recleaned and are remarkably free of trash, dirt and harmful weed and grass seed.

Commercial Texas Red Rustproof Seed Oats

We are directly in touch with the Oat market in Texas and can furnish close prices on Texas Red Rustproof Seed Oats free of Johnson Grass. We handle no other kind. Let us know how many you need and we shall take pleasure in quoting you. However, we strongly advise planting Mitchell's Select.

For Commercial Texas Seed Oats, we quote in small way as follows:

Recleaned and in strong 5-bushel sacks, 5 bushels, 75c per bushel; 10 bushels, 70c per bushel.

Alabama, September 28, 1914.
The Texas Seed Breeding Farms,
Sherman, Texas.

Gentlemen:—I am well pleased with the **Cotton Seed** you sent me, though I never had a fair chance with my seed. It was so dry here this year. I think they are fine.

Yours very truly,
W. E. HOLLEY.

Texas, September 25, 1914.
The Texas Seed Breeding Farms,
Sherman, Texas.

Gentlemen:—The **Seed Corn** I bought from you last spring came up to a good stand and the freeze killed part of it, but it made fair corn. If it had not been for the drought it would have made good corn.

Yours very truly,
EDIS PUTMAN.

Texas, October 10, 1914.
The Texas Seed Breeding Farms,
Sherman, Texas.

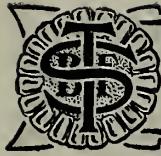
Gentlemen:—The **Surcropper Corn** I bought from you turned out considerably better than any other corn in the community.

Yours truly,
J. H. WILBOURN.

Texas, October 10, 1914.
The Texas Seed Breeding Farms,
Sherman, Texas.

Gentlemen:—The **Surcropper Corn** I bought from you turned out exceptionally fine considering the season. It made considerably more and better corn than any other variety in this section.

Yours very truly,
M. A. SCOTT.



SMALL GRAINS

With the principle countries of Europe at war small grains are going to be in greater demand than ever for grain crops to furnish food for man and beast. We have realized the importance of these crops for some time and have kept constantly on the alert, testing and growing and improving the small grains, making this work second only to that of Seed Corn and Cotton Seed.

Seed Wheat

As Wheat is sown almost entirely as a fall crop in Texas, we are not in position to give prices on seed for next fall for the prices will be dependent upon the crop conditions during the coming season. We shall be glad to have you write us for samples and special prices as soon as harvest is over.

RUDY. This is a variety of soft wheat imported from Pennsylvania a few years ago. It gives better yields than the native Mediterranean. Has long heads and largest and prettiest grains of any wheat we have tested.

NATIVE MEDITERRANEAN. We have some of the finest Native Blue Stem Mediterranean that we have ever seen. All know that variety without description.

FULTZ WHEAT or SMOOTH HEAD WHEAT. This is a variety that is extensively grown the world over, and is everywhere a good yielder. The superior yielding qualities of Fultz Wheat and the extra value of the straw are generally conceded. Owing to the occasional damage by birds just as the heads were maturing our farmers ceased growing smooth head wheat some years ago. In recent years, however, with the disappearance of the birds, the smooth head wheats are again coming into use. We want to send you samples of Fultz Wheat. You will be pleased with the large, roundish, plump berry.

BARLEY. Texas Winter is the best variety for the Southwest. Barley is often an excellent crop, not only for grain, but to furnish winter grazing for the horses, cattle, and especially hogs and poultry. It is strictly a winter barley and withstands the severe weather. It is recommended above all others for early and late fall planting. We call this variety "Texas Winter Barley" at the suggestion of Prof. H. B. Derr, Barley Expert of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It is quite similar to the famous Tennessee Winter Barley, but is more resistant to the cold than the latter. Barley is a profitable and safe grain crop and highly desirable for winter grazing.

Prices: \$1.00 per bushel. Ask for prices on large orders.

SPRING BARLEY. This is practically the same as Texas Winter only it has been grown as a spring crop.

Price: \$1.25 per bushel.

BEARDLESS BARLEY. Grows about the same as bearded barley, but stiffer straw which makes it stand up well. A heavy yielder, often running 60 to 80 bushels per acre. Having no beards it is as easy to handle as oats.

Price: \$1.50 per bushel. Get prices on large orders.

RYE. Rye is a very hardy plant, suitable for winter pasture, and sometimes makes excellent grain crops in the Southwest. It is very desirable for winter pasture and for a cover crop to be plowed under in the spring.

Price: \$1.25 per bushel. Write for current prices on large orders.

SPELT, or EMMER. Spelt is a very valuable grain introduced in this country from Russia. It is a great drouth resistant and a heavy yielder. The plant grows tall like rye and matures early, and very much resembles barley.

Spelt makes a very fine winter pasture, is relished by all kinds of live stock. Sow in the fall or spring, 75 to 100 pounds per acre, just as you would wheat or oats. It has given satisfactory results in both Texas and Oklahoma. We sold one of our customers several thousand pounds last season and he is well pleased with it. Weighs 40 pounds to the bushel.

Prices: One to five bushels, \$1.10 per bushel; five to ten bushels, and over, \$1.00 per bushel. Write for prices on large orders.

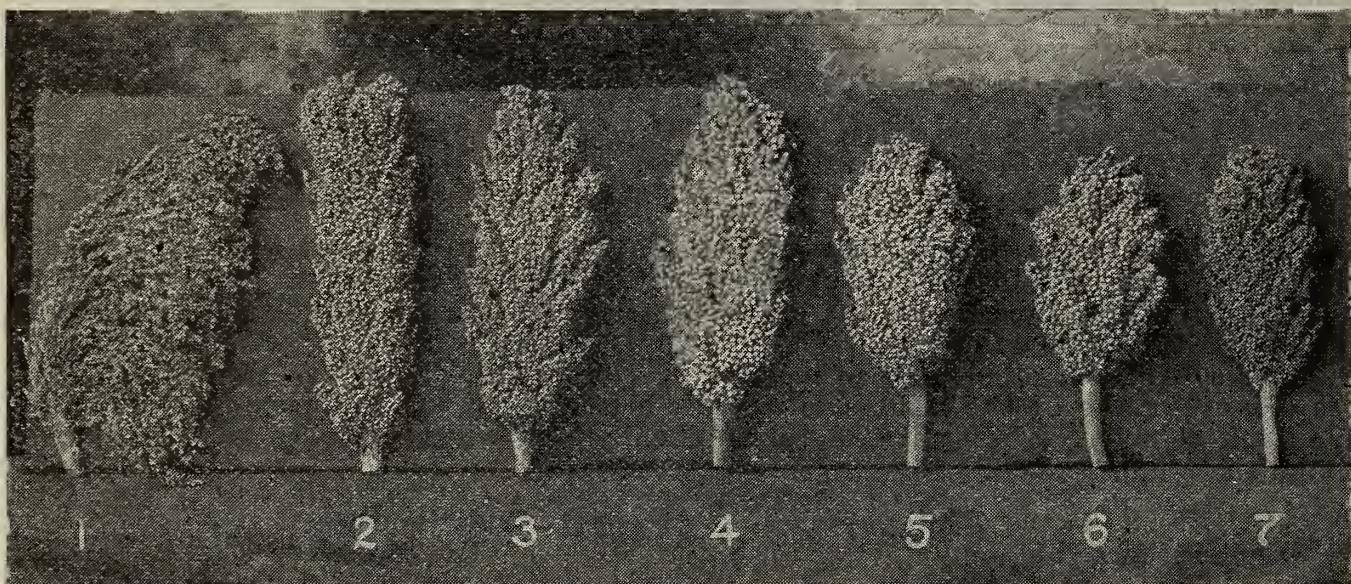


FORAGE CROPS

The demand for seeds of the different forage crops is increasing from year to year which indicates to us more forcefully than in any other way, the fact that the farmers are learning the value of these crops. We are always on the alert for any new seeds that may be imported and we believe that we are the first seed house to advertise Sudan Grass Seed for sale and among the first to catalogue Feterita. We are directly in touch with the conditions in West Texas where we grow most of our dry land seeds, and we know all the good and the bad qualities of each of the dry land feed crops.

Forage crops planted on land after the main crop is taken off often produces more than the main crop, and many of the farmers are now making the forage crop the "main" crop.

If you have something new write us about it.



1. SHALLU OR EGYPTIAN WHEAT.
2. BLACK HULL WHITE KAFFIR.

3. RED KAFFIR.
4. FETERITA.
5. YELLOW MILO.

6. WHITE MILO.
7. RED TOP SUMAC.

Kaffir Corn

BLACK HULL WHITE. Grows four to five feet high. Fodder of Kaffir is very palatable and is relished by stock of all kinds.

For fodder, sow 25 to 50 pounds per acre, broadcast or in drills. For grain sow about ten pounds per acre in rows three feet apart and cultivate as for corn.

Prices: Peck, 40c; half bushel, 75c; bushel, \$1.10. Ask for prices on large orders.

RED KAFFIR CORN. Very much like the white Kaffir, only grows taller stalks, slender, juicy and very leafy. Grain is somewhat smaller and harder than white Kaffir.

Prices: Peck, 40c; half bushel, 75c; bushel, \$1.10. Ask for prices on large orders.

Jerusalem Corn

A good dry weather crop. Grows three to five feet high, suckers, and has heads on each sucker. Plant three pounds to the acre in three-foot rows.

Prices on application.

Shallu, or Egyptian Wheat

A non-saccharine sorghum which stools very freely and makes some enormous yields. Fine for all kinds of live stock, especially excellent to make hens lay. We would advise every farmer to have a small patch of Shallu for his poultry. Sow in rows three feet wide at the rate of about eight to ten pounds per acre.

Prices: Peck, 60c; half bushel, \$1.15; bushel, \$1.60. Ask for prices on large orders.



The TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS

SHERMAN, TEXAS



EXTRA DWARF OR BABY MILO.

Milo Maize

DWARF YELLOW. A sure dry weather crop. Stalks grow four to six feet and suckers freely. Grain is much like Kaffir though not so hard. Matures several weeks earlier than Kaffir but the stalks are coarser and not as good feed as Kaffir.

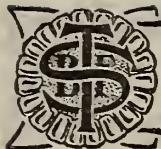
Prices: Peck, 40c; half bushel, 75c; bushel, \$1.10. Ask for prices on large orders.

EXTRA DWARF WHITE. Grows only about four feet tall. Makes a smaller stalk than the Dwarf Yellow Milo; makes fine large heads. Grains are white and somewhat softer than Kaffir.

Prices: Peck, 40c; half bushel, 75c; bushel, \$1.10. Ask for prices on large orders.



FIELD OF BLACK HULL WHITE KAFFIR.
See description on preceding page.



TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS

SHERMAN, TEXAS

Broom Corn

Broom Corn is a tropical plant and must be planted after the ground is warmed up by the spring sunshine. This is a crop that deserves special attention. The prices paid for the brush for several years has been unusually high, and during the past season broom corn brush frequently sold for \$200 per ton. An acre will produce from 500 to 1,000 pounds of brush. Broom corn should be planted after late corn planting time. It is needless to mention, when the crop is so valuable, that seed producing only the best brush should be used. A well prepared seed-bed is necessary to obtain regular germination. The seed should be planted in drill, a seed every two to four inches. Sometimes it is planted in hills. Send to the U. S. Department of Agriculture for Farmers' Bulletin No. 174 for full information on growing broom corn.

STANDARD DWARF. A popular native variety with broom makers in the Southwest. The brush is good and the plant stands the dry weather well.

Price: \$1.75 per bushel. Send for current market prices.

TENNESSEE EVERGREEN. A tall growing variety, eight to ten feet high, produces brush of exceptional value and bright color.

Price: \$1.75 per bushel. Send for current market prices.

Millet

Millet makes a good forage crop and may be planted early, as soon as danger of frost is over, or later on potato or stubble land. Don't let your land grow up in weeds to plague you when it can be made to produce an abundance of good feed.

GERMAN MILLET. We offer the large headed German Millet of the purest and best strains to be had. When grown for hay, plant one-half to one bushel per acre, either broadcast or drilled. When planted for seed, use half quantity. Make a good seed bed before sowing millet.

Prices: 25 pounds, 90c; bushel, \$1.50. Get prices on large orders.

COMMON MILLET. Similar to German millet, but heads and stalks smaller. Makes good hay, and can be grown on poorer land than German millet.

Price: \$1.35 per bushel. Get prices on large quantities.

HUNGARIAN MILLET is an earlier sort, with abundant foliage and slender heads; withstands drouth well.

Price: \$1.00 per peck.

Sorghum, or Sugar Cane

There are several varieties of Sugar Cane, differing in the time required for ripening, and qualities for forage or syrup making. Sorghum is a valuable crop, whether grown for forage or for syrup making and should be more generally planted. When sown broadcast for forage use one to two bushels per acre. When drilled, half the amount. Plant any time from March to August. Prices subject to frequent changes. Send for special prices on large quantities. Open orders will be filled at market price.

EARLY AMBER. Earliest variety and very popular both for forage or syrup making. Price: \$1.10 per bushel.

ORANGE. Later maturing and stouter, splendid drouth resister, and much liked for forage. Price: \$1.15 per bushel.

SUMAC or RED TOP. The Sumac or Red Top varieties are later maturing than the two described above. They are very desirable, however, for early planting. In our tests this past season the Sumac or Red Top variety proved to be the best drouth resister. Price: \$1.20 per bushel.

TEXAS SEEDED RIBBON CANE. This is a tall, stout, late-growing variety of Sorghum that is very desirable for syrup making. It will yield a larger amount of syrup than any other variety under average seasonable conditions.

Prices: One to five pounds, 15c per pound; five to ten pounds, 12c per pound. Special prices on large orders.

We get out special price list on Cane Seed, Cow Peas, etc., every spring. Send for a copy.

Japanese Sorghum

Japanese Seeded Ribbon Cane.

If you grow any of the sweet sorghums for syrup making and have not tried the Japanese you should certainly get some of the seed and give it a trial, that is all we ask. We know that when you once try it you will always grow it.

Japanese Sorghum grows from 12 to 14 feet tall and the stalks will measure from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter. It gives the heaviest yields of juice and makes the best quality of syrup of any of the sweet sorghums. One of our customers, Mr. R. E. L. Binion, of Van Alstyne, Texas, made 343 gallons from $\frac{7}{8}$ of an acre. He now has twenty acres in this variety. The syrup has a much lighter color and much finer flavor than the "Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane." In fact, Mr. Binion sold his Japanese syrup at 75 cents per gallon as fast as he could make it, when syrup from other varieties was freely offered at 50 cents.

Read what some of our customers have to say about Japanese Sorghum, and send us your order. You will do well to plant your entire crop in Japanese Sorghum, but if you are not willing to give up the variety you are now growing, give the Japanese a little trial anyway.

Plant and cultivate just as you would the other varieties of sweet sorghums.

Prices: Lb., postpaid, 25c; 3 lbs. (enough for one acre), 65c, postpaid. Ask for prices on larger quantities.

JAPANESE SORGHUM growing on Oaklawn Farm, Van Alstyne, Texas.

Read this statement from Mr. J. J. Berry, President Meeker Sugar Refining Company, Chicago, Illinois:

"I have been in the sugar and molasses business for about thirty years and I must say the Japanese sorghum syrup has the finest flavor of any syrup I have ever tasted."

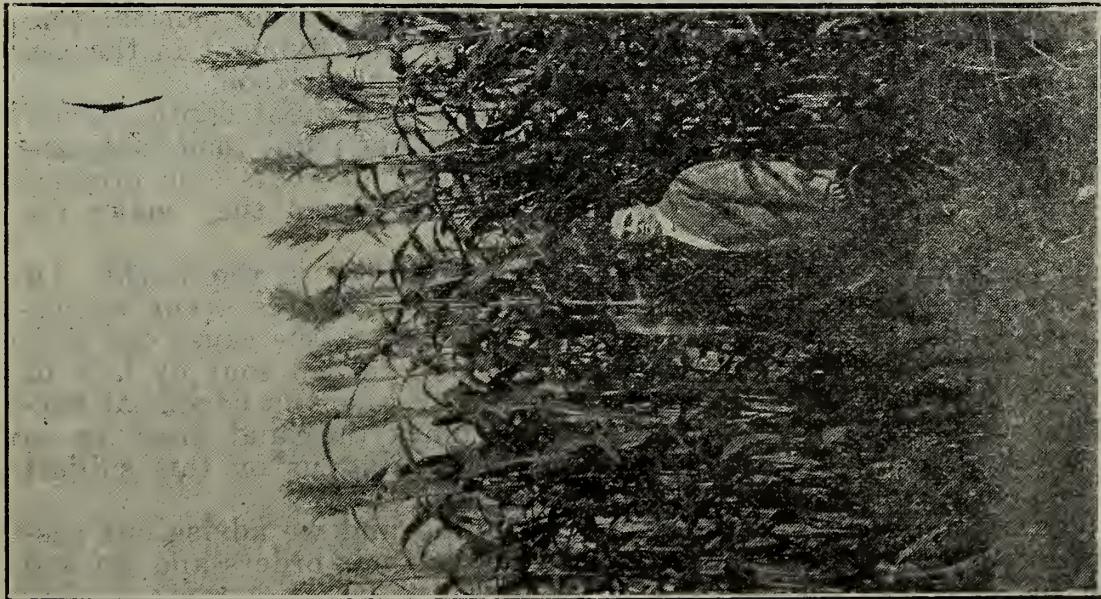
Gentlemen: This is my first year with the Japanese Seeded Ribbon Cane, and it is too good to be true. What I can't understand is, why more of it is not grown.

Yours very truly,

DON F. WATTS, Pearl River, La.



Mr. J. J. Berry (on right), a syrup dealer of Chicago, inspecting a field of Japanese Sorghum which has been stripped. Read Mr. Berry's letter.



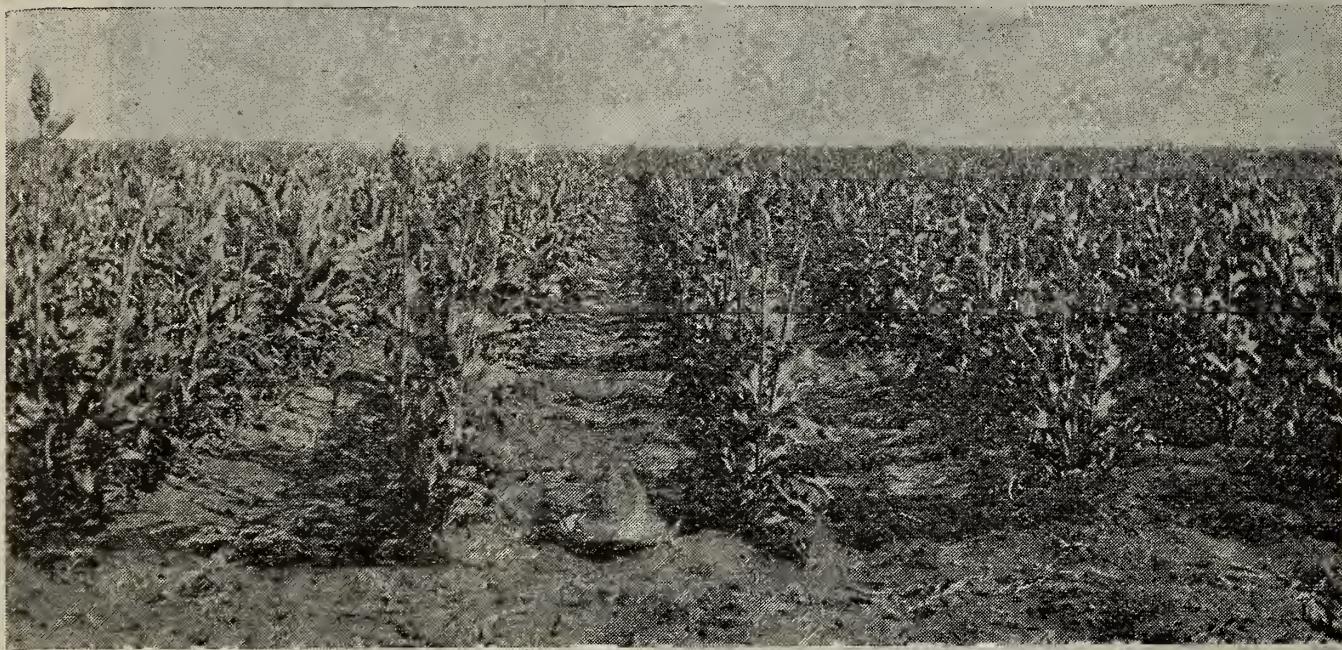


TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS

SHERMAN, TEXAS

Feterita

The heaviest yielding, quickest maturing, most drouth-resisting grain sorghum ever introduced into the Southwest.



FETERITA. NOTE SIZE OF HEADS AND UNIFORMITY OF HEIGHT.

Feterita resisted the drouth better than any other feed crop planted and raised in Texas and Oklahoma last year. Reports show that on some farms it produced from fifty to eighty bushels per acre.

The Oklahoma State Board of Agriculture records that Feterita averaged over nine bushels per acre more than Kaffir.

Seventy-five days after planting it was used as feed. Is just twenty-five days earlier than Kaffir. The grain has the same feed value as Milo and Kaffir, being softer than Milo. The heads much resemble Kaffir but are shorter and heavier. Fodder is about equal to that of Kaffir.

Feterita is a favorite wherever grown and the demand for seed is going to far exceed the supply and we advise ordering early to insure getting the seed. We can furnish seed in head or threshed at the following prices:

Pound, postpaid, 25c; freight or express, 1 lb., 15c; 6 lbs. (enough for an acre) 50c; peck, 75c; bushel, \$1.75. Write for special prices on Feterita.

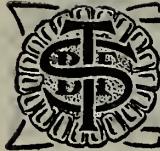
LEGUMINOUS FORAGE CROPS

Ever since man began tilling the soil, centuries and centuries ago, "Legumes," or pod bearing plants such as alfalfa, peas, beans, clovers, vetches, peanuts, lentils and many more, have been recognized as soil restoratives and soil builders, and have been largely used to increase the fertility of the soil. Legumes under normal conditions have the power of taking free nitrogen from the air and fixing it in the soil in such chemical combination that it is readily available for plant food.

Legumes have long tap roots which penetrate the soil to a great depth. Their numerous smaller roots open up the soil and sub-soil and gather plant food that cannot be reached by any other classes of plants. These numerous roots also produce an abundance of humus. When Legumes are turned under green they make the best of fertilizer.

Legumes can be profitably grown in every farming country in the world. Of course, the season must be taken into consideration. When failures occur on apparently good farm land, where every precaution has been taken, the cause can usually be attributed to one of the following reasons: 1—land turned sour by lack of lime. 2—Land worn out by continuous cropping. In every case the beneficial bacteria have been destroyed. To make success with legumes the land must be in proper condition. We will be glad to advise every one writing us on this subject to the best of our knowledge.

Prices on the leguminous seeds are constantly changing and we advise our customers to write us for the current market prices or send us their orders and we will make the closest prices possible.



TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS

SHERMAN, TEXAS

Alfalfa

The word Alfalfa is taken from the Arabic and means "best fodder" and the correctness of this name no one will dispute. We believe that alfalfa is too well known to every farmer in the Southwest to need any description from us.

Success of alfalfa depends largely upon the conditions of the soil and the proper method of sowing. We have made quite an exhaustive study of this wonderful forage crop and will be glad to advise any one writing us to the best of our knowledge.

We find that most failures to grow alfalfa are due to not having the soil properly prepared or to the method used in planting. While it is a mistaken idea that the soil should be like the proverbial ashbank for a depth of six or eight inches, it is essential to have the first inch or inch and a half of soil well pulverized; beneath this the soil should be firm in order to give the rootlets anchorage. The alfalfa plant, though quite hardy when once established, is very tender when young.

The ideal time to sow is in the spring as soon as danger of frost is past, or in the fall as soon as the soil is in condition. We advise breaking the ground deep as possible and giving it time to re-compact before seeding. Then thoroughly pulverize the first inch or so of soil. Sow with a wheelbarrow seeder at the rate of twenty pounds of good seed per acre and harrow in. It is a good idea to roll lightly in order to get the seed in contact with the soil.

ALFALFA SEED. We are making a specialty of strictly high grade Alfalfa Seed and are leaving the cheaper sorts for others to handle. We recommend the use of only the best native alfalfa, such as our "Monogram" Brand, but some of our customers prefer European or Turkestan seed. We keep only the best of each grade and will be glad to send samples to prospective buyers. Our "Monogram Brand" is without exception the brightest, cleanest and best seed we have ever seen.

Prices: "Monogram Brand," extra fancy native grown, one pound, 25c; twenty pounds, enough for one acre, \$4.00; fifty pounds, \$9.00; 100 pounds, \$17.50. Write for prices on large orders.

European, extra fancy, one pound, 25c; twenty pounds, \$3.75; fifty pounds, \$8.50; 100 pounds, \$16.00.

Imported Turkestan, extra fancy, supposed to be hardier because of the fact it is grown in Turkestan, a province of Asia Minor, where the weather is very severe.

Prices same as "Monogram Brand."

Peanuts

See Photograph on Front Cover.

There is always a ready market for Peanuts and for Peanut Hay. Peanuts also make the finest pasture in the world for hogs. The little Spanish variety is the most popular sort and will do well on any soil that will produce corn. Poor seed plentiful; good seed very scarce.

Prices: Spanish Peanuts, choice seed stock, per bushel, \$1.50. Mammoth Virginia or "Jumbo" per bushel, \$2.00.

Lespedeza, or Japan Clover

Grows on all sorts of waste pasture lands. Makes an excellent feed for all kinds of live stock and at the same time enriches the soil. Lespedeza reseeds itself every year no matter how closely it is pastured. Sow in spring or fall on permanent pasture. Cover lightly by harrowing.

Prices: One pound, postpaid, 30c; ten pounds, by express, \$2.25; fifty pounds, \$10.00; 100 pounds, \$19.00.

Burr Clover

This valuable clover is becoming more and more popular as a winter pasture throughout the South. It is very valuable to sow on Bermuda sod as the Burr Clover comes up in the fall, grows all winter and until the Bermuda is out in the spring. Reseeds itself to come again the next fall. Every farmer should get a patch of Burr Clover started on his place.

Sow 30 to 60 pounds to the acre in the burr and stock will trample it in, or 12 to 15 pounds recleaned seed per acre and scratch in with harrow.

Prices: Southern grown seed in burr, pound, 25c, postpaid; 30 pounds, enough for one acre, \$6.00. Ask for prices on large quantities.

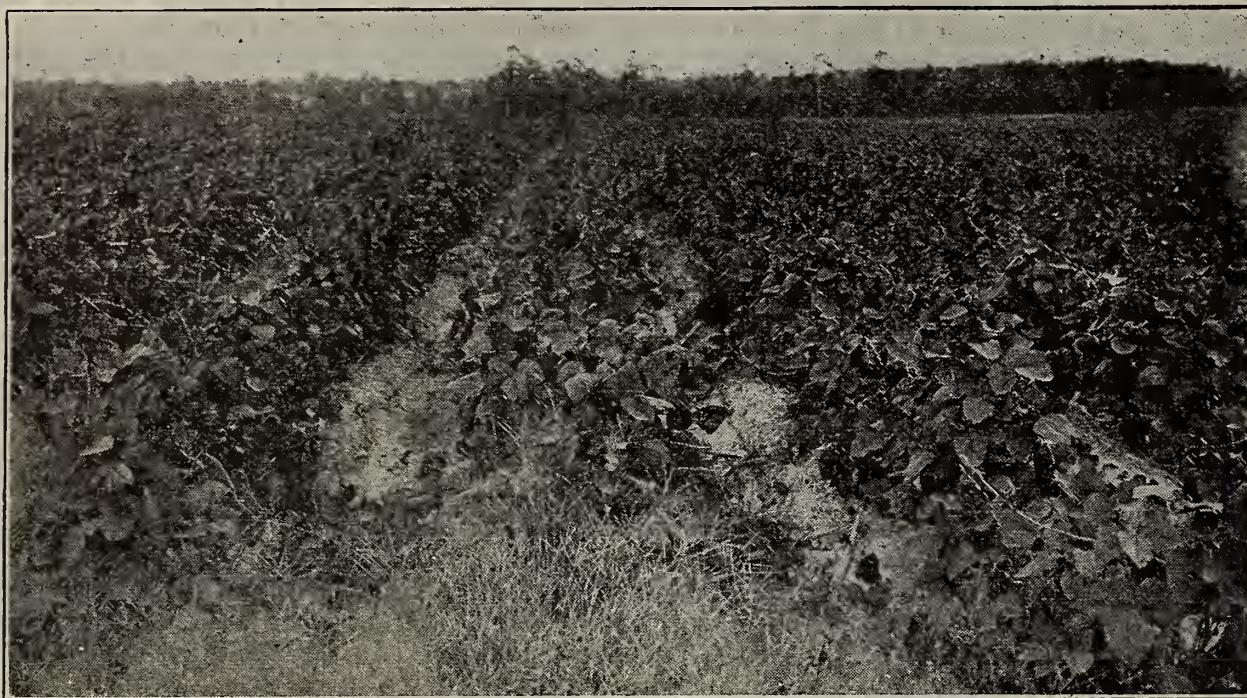
California grown seed in burr: Pound, 25c, postpaid; 30 pounds, \$5.00. Recleaned seed, pound, 30c, postpaid; ten pounds, \$2.00; 100 pounds, \$19.00. Write for prices on large quantities.



TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS

SHERMAN, TEXAS

Cow Peas or Field Peas



FIELD OF WHIPPOORWILL COW PEAS.

We cannot urge too strongly the planting of Cow Peas. There is always a good market for Cow Peas and the price is rarely ever under \$1.50 per bushel. A good crop of peas will make from 20 to 75 bushels to the acre, depending on the variety planted, season, and the kind of soil. You have not only the crop of peas and a fine crop of the very best hay, but you have added humus to your soil, increased the nitrogen and put the ground in better physical condition. The crop following peas is worth from \$5.00 to \$10.00 more from the peas having been sown in the ground.

There are a number of varieties of Cow Peas, but we quote only those most widely grown in the Southwest, and those which we can recommend to our farmer friends. Cow Peas are very profitable to plant on potato or stubble land after harvest.

BLACKEYE. This is perhaps the best known and most widely grown variety of field or cow peas. Produces a good quantity of fine peas which find a ready sale in the winter for table use.

Prices: Peck, 85c; bushel, \$3.25. Ask for prices on large orders.

WHIPPOORWILL. Next to Blackeye, the best known and most extensively grown pea on the market. Grows bushy and makes excellent forage.

Prices: Peck, 80c; bushel, \$3.00. Ask for prices on large orders.

CLAY. Similar to Whippoorwill, but make more vines.

Price: Peck, 85c; bushel, \$3.25.

WONDERFUL or UNKNOWN. A great viney pea. Takes longer to mature than either Whips or Blackeyes.

Prices: Peck, 85c; bushel, \$3.25.

CREAM or LADY PEAS. On account of their superior quality are quite popular with the housewife for table use. Good grower and heavy yielder.

Prices: Peck, 85c; bushel, \$3.25.

BLACK PEAS

As the name indicates, the seed of this variety of Cow Peas is black, very black, and black all over. The vines run from some 12 to 15 feet in every direction and completely cover the ground, making a very heavy yield of hay and a moderate amount of seed. We have a good crop of these peas planted between rows of Sur-cropper Corn in June, but ordinarily we would recommend early planting, about the time corn is cultivated the second time.

PRICES: Peck, \$1.25; half bushel, \$2.10; bushel, \$4.00.



TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS

SHERMAN, TEXAS

IRON PEAS. See Photograph on Back Cover.

This variety gets its name from its extreme hardness. It has gained popularity in the Southwest where it is grown to the exclusion of other varieties on account of its ability to resist the rust and root rot.

The stems grow straightup, similar to a cotton plant, until they reach a height of about two feet, then they send out runners in every direction. There is a medium amount of grain and a heavy yield of vines. This variety should be planted early, but will make seed planted as late as June 1st.

We have a select lot of Iron Peas, raised on our own farm, which we offer at the following prices:

Peck, \$1.25; half bushel, \$2.10; bushel, \$4.00.

Velvet Bean

A climbing nitrogenous plant, making a rapid growth and forming a dense mass of foliage. Velvet Beans should be planted in March or April at the rate of one-half bushel per acre, in rows four feet apart, dropping the seeds four inches apart in the rows.

Prices: Pound, 22c, postpaid; by freight or express, pound, 10c; 20 pounds, \$1.80; 50 pounds, \$4.00; 100 pounds, \$7.50.

Giant Beggar Weed

This plant will subsist on very thin, sandy land, attaining a marvelously rank growth where few other plants thrive. Should be planted very early in the spring. It may be sown broadcast like millet, or may be planted in drills. It will usually grow two to three feet high, but if put on good soil will grow much higher. Ten to fifteen pounds of seed are usually sown to the acre. It produces excellent hay, but if sown for this it should be grown in a situation where the hay can be handled.

Prices: Pound, 60c, postpaid; by freight or express, pound, 50c; ten pounds, \$4.50.

Soy, or Soja Bean

The Soy Beans have demonstrated a great farm value in the past few years, and could be profitably grown to a much greater extent. Being a quick maturing annual, it will prove especially helpful for those who cannot grow clover. A crop of Soy Beans can be produced between spring and autumn frosts anywhere in the States. It grows on land that will make 40 bushels of corn per acre and will, if plowed under, put \$16.00 worth of fertilizer matter per acre into the soil. Land that will make one and one-half tons of timothy or clover, will make three tons of Soja Bean Hay, worth more per ton than timothy.

Culture. Prepare as for corn. Nitrogenous manures are beneficial. Seed may be sown broadcast with wheat drill, in rows 16 to 24 inches apart, or with corn drill, to be cultivated as corn, one-half bushel per acre. Soy Beans may follow a crop of rye or barley or be sown in the standing corn at time of the last cultivation, if weather is seasonable. If sown with corn, put in two rows of Soy Beans between each two rows of corn. Sow about two pecks to the acre in rows, like corn and cultivate it, if seed is desired. For pasture, soiling or hay, sow four or five pecks to the acre. To harvest for seed, cut off or pull up the plant when the first pods begin to open, and thresh them as soon as dry. In threshing remove concaves and run cylinder slowly or seed will split.

Prices: Packet, 10c; pound, 25c, postpaid; by freight or express, pound 15c; twenty pounds, \$1.75; 50 pounds, \$4.00; 100 pounds, \$7.50.

Vetches

WINTER or HAIRY VETCH. Sometimes known as Sand Vetch. This is an excellent winter crop. Furnishes green pasture and at the same time prevents washing and adds nitrogen to the soil. It is often sown with oats, rye or barley. We urge every farmer to try at least one acre of Hairy Vetch. When once started it reseeds itself every year.

Prices: One pound, 30c, postpaid; 20 pounds, \$3.50; 100 pounds, \$15.00.



TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS

SHERMAN, TEXAS

Germs of Life for Legumes

There are in a one-pound package of Nitra-Germ at least an equal amount of the needed Germs as in 500 pounds of inoculation field soil.

The Nitra-Germ method is cheaper and safer; it is sold at \$2.00 per pound, enough for one acre; it is mixed with the seed.

Nitra-Germ improves all leguminous crops and grows them anywhere under normal conditions, even if they have failed before.

Nitra-Germ makes perfect crops of Alfalfa, Cow Peas, Beans, Peas, Vetches, Clovers and other Legumes.

Write for free booklet and pamphlets.

Sweet Clover

"The Cure for the Scars of the Hills."

During the last few years the sweet clovers have begun to receive the recognition which they so justly deserve at the hands of the farmers throughout the South and Southwest.

While there are as many as four different varieties of Sweet Clover and upwards of twenty-five strains of these varieties there are only two that are of true agricultural value--the White Bloom Sweet Clover and the Biennial Yellow Bloom, all other varieties are too bitter to be eaten by stock.

These varieties thrive upon poor, sandy soils, upon black lands, upon lime soils and upon non-alkaline soils. It makes the poor lands rich and the crops that follow double their yields. It is an excellent crop to grow ahead of alfalfa as the same bacteria that inoculates the roots of sweet clover inoculates the roots of alfalfa. It catches the wash soil and smoothes the surface.

This soil should be prepared as for alfalfa and the seed sown at the rate of about 15 pounds per acre. As this is a biennial crop, that is, it grows two years before reseeding and dying, there is but little trouble in starting a field of Sweet Clover and no trouble to keep a stand without having to reseed it. Where the land is too rough to prepare, just sow the seed on top of the ground and drag in with brush or the best way possible.

Sweet Clover makes good pasture and stock eat it just like alfalfa. It also makes a hay that is just about the equal of alfalfa hay but it must be cut before blooming as this leaves a bitterness that the stock do not like.

Prices: 1 lb., postpaid, 45c; 10 lbs., by express or freight collect, 35c per lb.; 20 lbs., 32½c per lb.; 100 lbs., \$30.00.

To Successfully Grow Legumes



To successfully grow ALFALFA, CLOVER, COW PEAS, SOY BEANS and other legumes, increase their yield and improve the soil, use

THE MULFORD NITRO-GERM.

It is scientifically prepared and tested, the cost is small, the returns large, and it is easy to use.

The Mulford Nitro-Germ is supplied in three convenient sizes:

Garden Size (1/4 acre)	\$0.50
1-Acre Size	1.50
5-Acre Size	5.00

The result of using the Mulford Nitro-Germ is shown by the illustration.

Alfalfa, planted 1912, photographed (same scale) April, 1913. Plant on left not inoculated; plant on right inoculated with the Mulford Nitro-Germ. All other conditions identical.

Other reproductions show the same comparative results on Vetches, Clovers, Field and Garden Peas, Beans, Peanuts and all other legumes.



TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS

SHERMAN, TEXAS

Grass Seed

The Southwest has so many native grasses that for a long time the domesticated grasses of more importance were neglected. From the enormous increase in our sales on grass seed we feel sure that more time and attention is being given grasses. We list below a few of the most popular grasses, but as we are continually adding to our stocks we would advise you to write us in regard to any grass not listed.

RESCUE GRASS. Rescue is one of our most valuable winter pasture grasses. It comes soon after the first fall rains and grows through the winter, reseeds itself and dies down in April or May. It does not come out from the roots and never becomes a pest. Sow in fall and cover lightly. Sixteen to eighteen pounds of seed per acre is sufficient.

Prices: Pound, by mail, postpaid, 25c; ten pounds, by freight or express, \$1.25; 100 pounds, \$10.00.

BERMUDA GRASS. This most wonderful and valuable grass is too well known to need description from us. Sow four to five pounds per acre on well prepared soil.

Prices: Pound, by mail, postpaid, 60c; write for special prices on large quantities.

BROME GRASS (Bromus Inermis). A very popular grass for pasture and for hay. Grows in every section of the United States. No season is too hot nor too cold for it, and no soil is too wet or too dry for it. Sow in spring fifteen to twenty pounds per acre. Is a quick grower and forms a permanent sod, but does not become a pest.

Prices: Pound, by mail, postpaid, 30c; ten pounds, by freight or express, not prepaid, \$1.75; 100 pounds, \$16.00.

JOHNSON GRASS. Johnson Grass is fast becoming an important hay grass in the Southwest. While we would not advise the introduction of Johnson Grass into sections not infected, often there is just enough Johnson Grass on a piece of land to cause a great deal of trouble with any other crop and yet not enough for a profitable hay crop. We would advise planting a liberal quantity of Johnson Grass seed on such land in order to make a finer stem and better quality of hay and at the same time greatly increase the quantity. We have some extra nice recleaned Johnson Grass seed and will be glad to mail samples on request.

Prices: Pound, postpaid, 20c; ten pounds, freight or express, \$1.25; 100 pounds, \$10.00.

Sudan Grass See page 19.

Dwarf Essex Rape

There are several varieties of Rape, but we believe that it will prove a loss of time and money to experiment with any but Dwarf Essex Rape. While primarily Rape is sown for hog pasture, there is no other crop that will furnish the abundance of fodder that Rape will for cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, etc. When sown broadcast use five to eight pounds per acre; in drills three feet apart, two pounds is sufficient.

Price: Per pound, postpaid, 25c; 20 pounds by express or freight, \$2.50; 50 pounds, \$5.50; 100 pounds, \$10.00.

Mitchell's Earliest Table Corn

MITCHELL'S EARLIEST TABLE CORN, 45 days. This new variety of table corn produces the largest and sweetest ears of any of the early varieties. Has produced roasting ears 42 days from date of planting. Usually has two ears to the stalk. While it is not a true sugar corn, it has a most excellent flavor and is much preferred to Adams or Corey. It is a great drought resister and may be planted on Irish Potato land in summer. Special prices to Market Gardeners.

Prices: Pound, 15c; peck, \$1.40; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel, \$2.50; bushel, \$4.50.

Carolina Spotted Butter Beans

This is the variety of butterbeans that used to be grown all over the country and which begins bearing about eight weeks from germination and bears continually until frost. Owing to a misfortune of some kind, this variety has been almost extinct but we have secured a small amount of seed and will have about five bushels to sell.

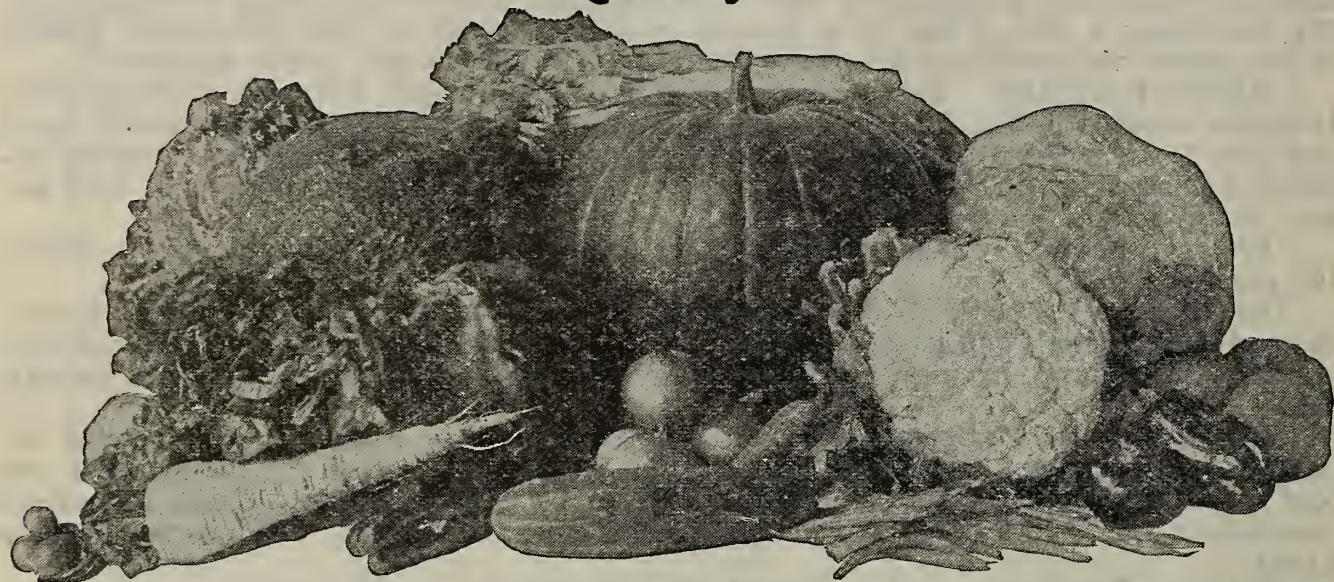
Crop a failure.



TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS

SHERMAN, TEXAS

GARDEN SEED Quality



At last the Seed-buying public has awakened to the very serious error of measuring the value of Garden Seeds by their outward or current price instead of their inward or intrinsic merits. We say this because the intelligent buyer is now certainly demanding **QUALITY**.

It would seem that the "Cheap Johns" have had their day, as we have from all directions not only very positive expressions to that effect, but repeated inquiries if the low prices quoted by some merchants do not unmistakably indicate careless Seed growing, in other words, unreliable stocks of Seeds. To such inquiries we reply, Certainly good Seeds cannot be grown as cheaply as poor seeds.

QUALITY has always been our aim in Seed growing, and the **QUALITY** of seed should always be in the mind of Seed buyers, as they cannot afford to risk their land and labor, their hopes of profit, by the purchase of Seeds because they are cheap. **SUSPICION MUST ALWAYS BE DIRECTED AGAINST CHEAP THINGS, PARTICULARLY AGAINST CHEAP SEEDS.**

Many cheap things can be scrutinized before purchasing, but dry Seeds give no indication whatever of their merits or demerits.

We quoted Garden Seeds last year for the first time. Our venture has proved such a success that we have greatly increased this Department and are now able to furnish any of the standard varieties of Garden and Flower Seeds.

While, of course, we do not grow all these Garden Seeds, and unlike other Seeds-men, we do not claim to grow them, we have them grown under contract for us and know just what we are furnishing to our customers. Market Gardeners will find it to their advantage to get our Market Gardeners' list and plant our Seeds exclusively.

Beans

Bean crop this season is the shortest in years and many varieties are not to be had at any price.

Lazy Wife, 55 days. Pods 6 to 7 inches long, and borne in clusters. It is so named because of the ease of picking and productiveness of the vine. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; qt., 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, \$1.10; peck, \$2.00.

White Dutch, or Case Knife, 60 days. Used either as a snap-short when very young, shelled as the Lima when more largely developed, or for soaking when dry. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; qt., 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, \$1.25; peck, \$2.00.

Carolina, or Sewee, 70 days. A small variety of Lima, more easy of vegetation, more vigorous in growth, earlier in season, more prolific in pod. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; qt., 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, \$1.10; peck, \$2.00.

Green Pod Kentucky Wonder, or Old Homestead. A green-podded, early prolific sort. Tender, solid and stringless. Pods borne in clusters. Pods long and undulating. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; qt., 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, \$1.10; peck, \$2.00.

Challenger Black Wax. A selection from the Black-seeded Dwarf German, possessing all its desirable qualities and some additional merits. Vine



TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS

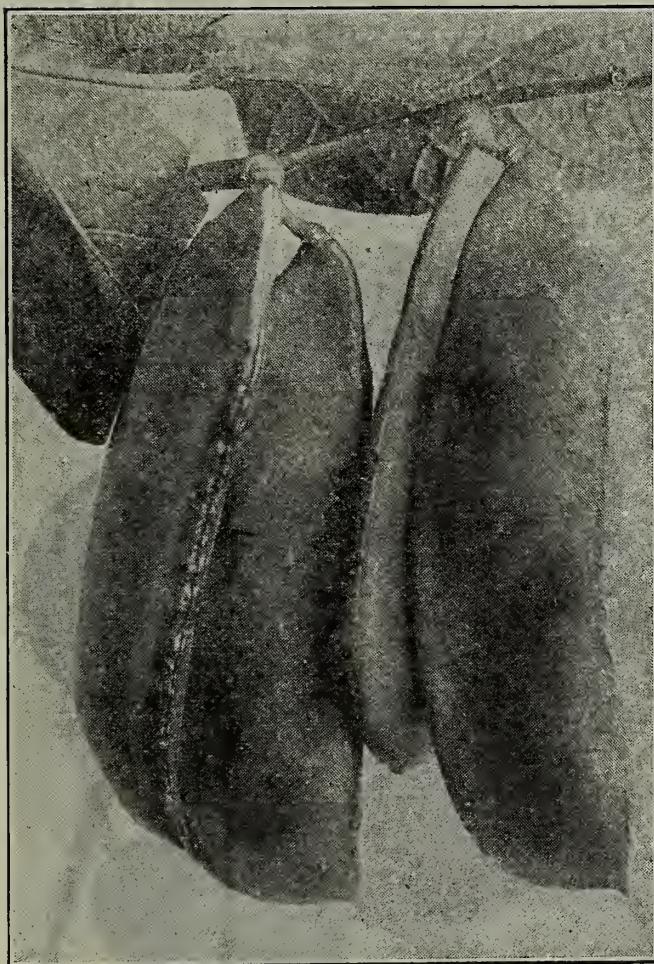
SHERMAN, TEXAS

BEANS—Continued

12 inches. 40 days. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; qt., 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, \$1.00; peck, \$1.75.

Wardwell's Dwarf Kidney Wax. 40 days. Seed smaller than Landreth's Scarlet; kidney formed, color white with dashes of light purple about a white eye. Qt., 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, \$1.50; peck, \$3.00.

Refugee Wax. 40 days. A variety not excelled in every good quality. Pods round, curved, meaty, bone-white, productive. A sort hard to beat. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; qt., 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, \$1.50; peck, \$3.00.



BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA.

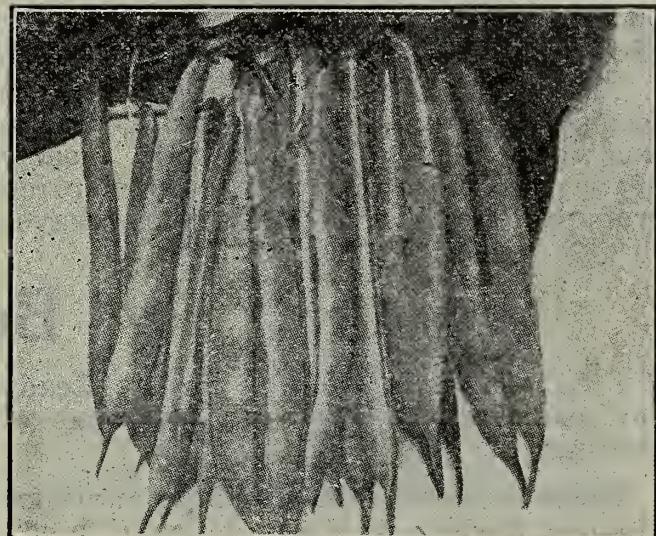
Dwarf Lima, Henderson's, 55 days. This bean, in three distinct colors, was introduced by us in 1885 before it was given the above name. We called it Dwarf Carolina. Height 1 foot, compact; leaves small, exceedingly dark green; very productive and early. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; qt., 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, \$1.50; peck, \$3.00.

Dwarf Lima, Burpee's, 60 days. This is a full-sized Lima, borne in full-sized pods developed on plants of dwarf habit—an acquisition. Matures for table ten to 12 days earlier than Pole Lima. Vine not over 20 inches high; foliage large; leaves pointed and light green. Two to three beans in a pod. Plant 8

inches apart in rows 4 feet apart. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; qt., 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, \$1.50; peck, \$3.00.

DWARF LIMA BEANS.

Burpee's Bush Lima. Stout, erect bushes; large, handsome pods, filled with luscious beans. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 25c; peck, \$2.75; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$5.00; bushel, \$8.00.



GOLDEN WAY.

DWARF WAX BEANS.

Three quarts of seed to 100 yards of row; 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre. Matures 45 to 90 days from germination.

Black Wax. Early and very prolific. Small black pods about 4 inches long. 4 oz., 10c; qt., 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, \$1.50; peck, \$3.00.

Davis White Wax. Extra early and very prolific. Almost stringless and rust-proof. Long yellow pods, very brittle. Excellent for canning. 4 oz., 10c; qt., 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, \$1.50; peck, \$3.00.

Golden Wax. Early and productive. Pods long, straight and flat, golden yellow color. A very popular sort. 4 oz., 10c; qt., 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, \$1.50; peck, \$3.00.

DWARF GREEN POD.

Burpee's Stringless. Earliest and hardiest of all green pod varieties. Long, fleshy, straight pods. Free from rust and blight. Superior to Valentine. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; qt., 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, \$1.50; peck, \$3.00.

Giant Stringless. A general purpose bean. Longer pods and later than Valentines. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; qt., 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, \$1.50; peck, \$3.00.

Black Valentine. Early; hardy; round straight pods. Disease resistant. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; qt., 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, \$1.50; peck, \$3.00.

POLE BEANS.

One quart to 200 poles, or three pints



The TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS

SHERMAN, TEXAS

to 100 yards of row; 15 quarts to acre. Matures 45 to 90 days from germination.

POLE LIMA BEANS.

Extra Early Lima. About ten days earlier than ordinary limas. Continues fruiting from May until frost.

Large White Lima. One of the best shelled beans grown. Matures in about 90 days. Pods in clusters. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 25c; peck, \$2.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$4.25; bu., \$7.25.

This plant, seldom producing seed, is propagated from sets cut from old roots, and in market garden culture nearly always planted as a succession to a spring crop, which, by time of removal, leaves

the horseradish well established. The sets are planted in rows of about 2 feet by 18 inches, frequently among spring cabbage. Holes are made by a long planting stick, into which are dropped the horseradish sets to a depth that the crown will be 3 inches under the surface. It will only succeed in highly fertilized land, and each year should be planted afresh. In garden culture the sets are sometimes planted in the upper end of round drain tiles sunk into the ground and filled with earth, the radish root thus being directed straight downwards. Yield about 150 bushels to the acre. Does best on damp soil. By mail, postage paid, 30 cents per dozen. By express, 100 for 75 cents; 1,000 for \$5.00.

Beets

Five ounces plants 100 yards. Ready for use in 40 to 75 days from time of seeding.

Eclipse. Excellent variety; uniform globular shape; small top; delicious flavor. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 45c; lb., 80c.

Egyptian Early Dark Red. Slightly flattened; diameter 2 to 3 inches; early and free from woodiness. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 50c; lb., 95c.

Early Blood Turnip. Only a few days later than Eclipse. Summer use; medium size, standard turnip shape variety. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 45c; lb., 80c.

Mangel Wurzel. Mammoth long red; largest of all and most productive. Prices same as Golden Tankard.

Golden Tankard. Rich yellow color; cylindrical, easily gathered. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 30c; lb., 50c.

Extra Early Eclipse. 42 days. This variety has, to a great extent, superseded the Egyptian. The bulbs are perfect globes, blood-colored and develop with astonishing rapidity. Foliage longer and more vigorous than the Egyptian. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.40.

Landreth's Early Blood-Red Turnip, 50 days. Root flat like a turnip, early in maturity. One of the best sellers we have. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Long Blood-Red. (very rich), 65 days. Resists drought better than any other variety of beets; color deep red; flesh very sweet. Grows entirely under ground. Ten to 12 tons can be grown to the acre. Valuable for cattle. Keeps well during the winter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.



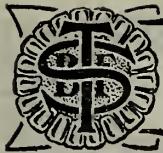
EARLY BLOOD TURNIP.
ECLIPSE.
LANDRETH'S EARLY BLOOD RED TURNIP.
EGYPTIAN.

Texas, October 17, 1914.
The Texas Seed Breeding Farms,
Sherman, Texas.

Gentlemen:—I am very highly pleased with the **Mebane Cotton Seed** bought from you last spring. It has made more seed per acre than any cotton in the neighborhood and has linted nearly 39 per cent with our fertilizer.

Yours very truly,

J. R. CONNELL.



TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS

SHERMAN, TEXAS

Cucumbers

Four ounces of seed to 100 yards of row; three pounds to the acre.

A very profitable crop and well adapted to the Southwestern soils and climates.

Early Frame or Short Green. Medium size. Excellent for packing and for table use. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c; lb., 75c.

Early Cluster. Very prolific and rapid fruit setting variety. One of the very best for pickling purposes. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c; lb., 75c.

Early White Spine, 60 days. A favorite sort grown by truckers for shipment to market. Used almost entirely for slicing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

Turkey Long Green, 80 days to reach edible size. Not so abundant a bearer as the preceding sorts, though recommended to all who put up their own pickles; fruit long and slim; only surpassed in quality by Landreths' First. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.



EARLY CLUSTER.

Cabbage



LANDRETH'S BLOOMSDALE.

All our cabbage seed are grown from the very best selected stock and are true to name.

Three ounces of seed to 100 yards of row.

Charleston Large Wakefield. About a third larger than Jersey Wakefield;

medium early. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.10; lb., \$2.00.

Early Flat Dutch. Medium early; flat head; good shipper. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.10; lb., \$2.00.

Surehead. Large flat heads. Late maturing. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.10; lb., \$2.00.



TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS

SHERMAN, TEXAS

CABBAGE—Continued

Late Premium Flat Dutch. Very large; flat heads; maturing late. Bluish green color. For fall and winter crops. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.10; lb., \$2.00.

Wakefield, Select Early Jersey, 70 days. Heading for market 70 to 80 days from sowing. It is very early, short stemmed, head cone-shaped, broad at the bottom with pointed peak; leaves leathery, well folded over the top. A reliable header and most excellent in all good qualities. The strain we offer is unexcelled by any offered under other names or at a higher price. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.50.

Landreths' Bloomsdale Grown Select Very Early Jersey Wakefield. Specially selected, extra early, 68 days, choice in all good qualities; 5 days earlier than Long Island Wakefield. This strain is recommended to market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; lb., \$3.00.

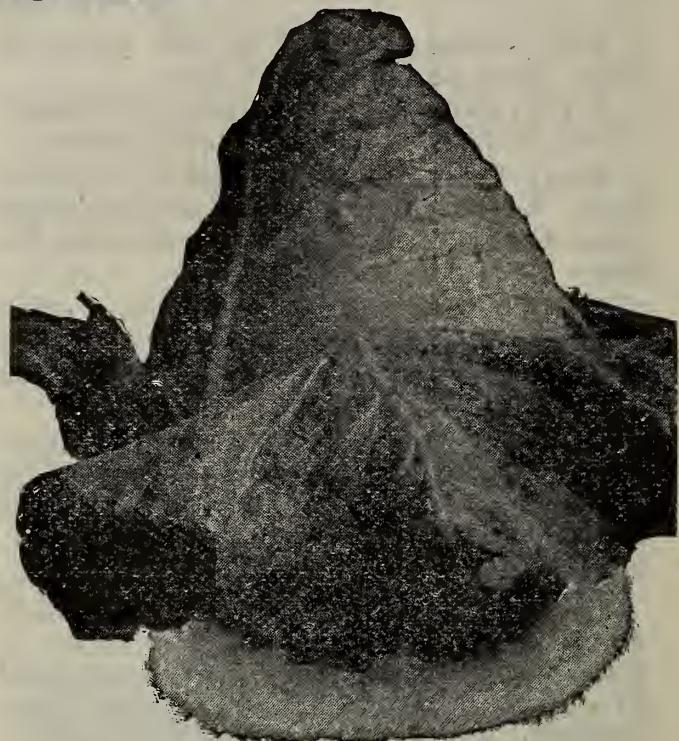
Landreths' Bloomsdale Grown Early Large Charlesten Wakefield, 75 days. Specially selected. Very choice and uniform, best of any from any source. Recommended to market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; lb., \$3.00.

Landreths' Reedland Early Drumhead, 90 days. To anyone wanting an Early Flat-headed Cabbage of reliability, be he a market gardener, private gardener or an amateur, we recommend the Reedland Early Drumhead as uniting all these essentials. A variety bred upon our Reedland Farm. It is short-stemmed, flat-headed, large and unusually early for a large, broad-headed sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.25.

Bloomsdale Early Dwarf Flat Dutch, 95 days. This variety produces a thick leaf, very dark blue in color. It has succeeded admirably in the Southern States on account of its ability to resist heat. To the market gardener of the Northern and Middle States it will be found of especial value sown in cold frames in October and November, to plant out in the Spring as a succession to the smaller earlier varieties. Every one should have the Bloomsdale Early Dwarf Flat Dutch. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; lb., \$3.00.

Market Gardener's Large Late Drumhead (very choice). Late, large, hardy, certain to head, and, being of heavy weight, quite productive. Not surpassed by any stock under this name. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; lb., \$2.90.

Premium Large Late Flat Dutch, 125 days. A standard sort of wide celebrity because of its size and solidity. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.80.



JERSEY WAKEFIELD CABBAGE.

Market Gardener's Large Late Flat Dutch, 120 days. For large, heavy, hard, smooth-leaved, late-ripening cabbage, no strain is superior and few equal to this. The head is thick, broad, solid and slightly rounded on the top, though the variety is what is termed a flathead. The leaves extend well over the center line of the head and fold down alternately, tightly, forming a compact head. The natural habit of seeding plants is to develop thick, short, stocky stems: but this quality is affected by the system of growth, for if the seedlings are crowded in the bed or grown among weeds or under the shade of a house, fence or tree, they reach upward for air and light, resulting in long, slim stalks, which bad form of plants cannot be corrected by any subsequent culture. It is grown upon our own farms, under our own personal daily oversight. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; lb., \$2.90.

Ox-Heart, or Guerande, 60 days. Diameter of a pint measure, not so long, top shaped. Color orange red; tender; flavor excellent. Not excelled by any sort. Indispensable. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Texas, September 29, 1914.
The Texas Seed Breeding Farms,
Sherman, Texas.

Gentlemen:—The **Surcropper Corn** I ordered from you last spring did fine, considering the long wet spell in the spring, then the long droughts just afterwards. It made very well over all adverse conditions.

Yours very truly,

W. M. COBBS.



THE TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS

SHERMAN, TEXAS

CARROTS.

Three ounces of seed to 100 yards of row; four pounds to acre.

Danver's Half Long. Excellent market variety. Rich orange color; smooth and very handsome; very prolific. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$1.50.

Early Scarlet Horn. Grows 3 to 4 inches long and decidedly stump rooted; fine grained and good flavor. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$1.50.

Ox Heart. Of finest table qualities. It is a most hardy and desirable sort for stiff soils, as it grows only about 6 inches long. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$1.50.

Long Orange. Best late variety for general field culture. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$1.50.

CELERY.



White Plume, 100 days. Self-blanching to a great extent; consequently among the earliest ready for the table. Very desirable as an early sort. No variety superior. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.25.

COLLARDS

Three ounces of seed to 100 yards of row.

GEORGIA CABBAGE COLLARD.

Georgia or Southern Cabbage Greens. Its robust and vigorous character fits it to resist conditions unfavorable to the perfection of more highly developed types of the Cabbage family. The leaves can be blanched white as celery by enveloping each plant for a period of four weeks in a large paper or muslin bag. 70 days. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

EGG PLANT.

One ounce of seed to 100 yards of row.



MAMMOTH PURPLE EGG PLANT.

Mammoth Purple Spineless. Fruits large, round, dark purple and excellent quality. Oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$2.50; lb., \$4.00.

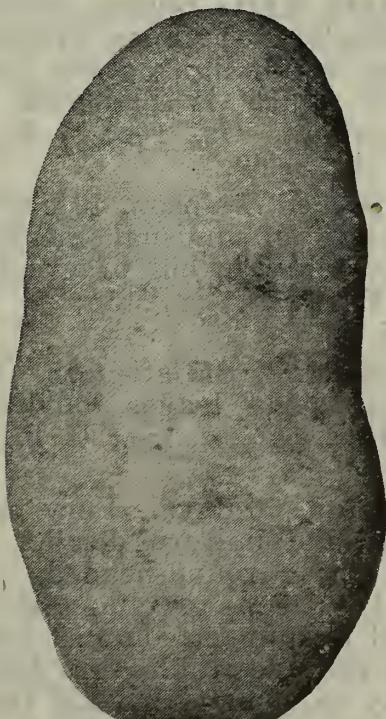
POTATOES.

At the time our Catalog is published we are unable to quote prices on potatoes, but will be glad to send on application.

Triumph. Very popular sort.

Early Ohio. Oblong; smooth; shallow eyes.

Early Rose. Standard variety; noted for earliness.



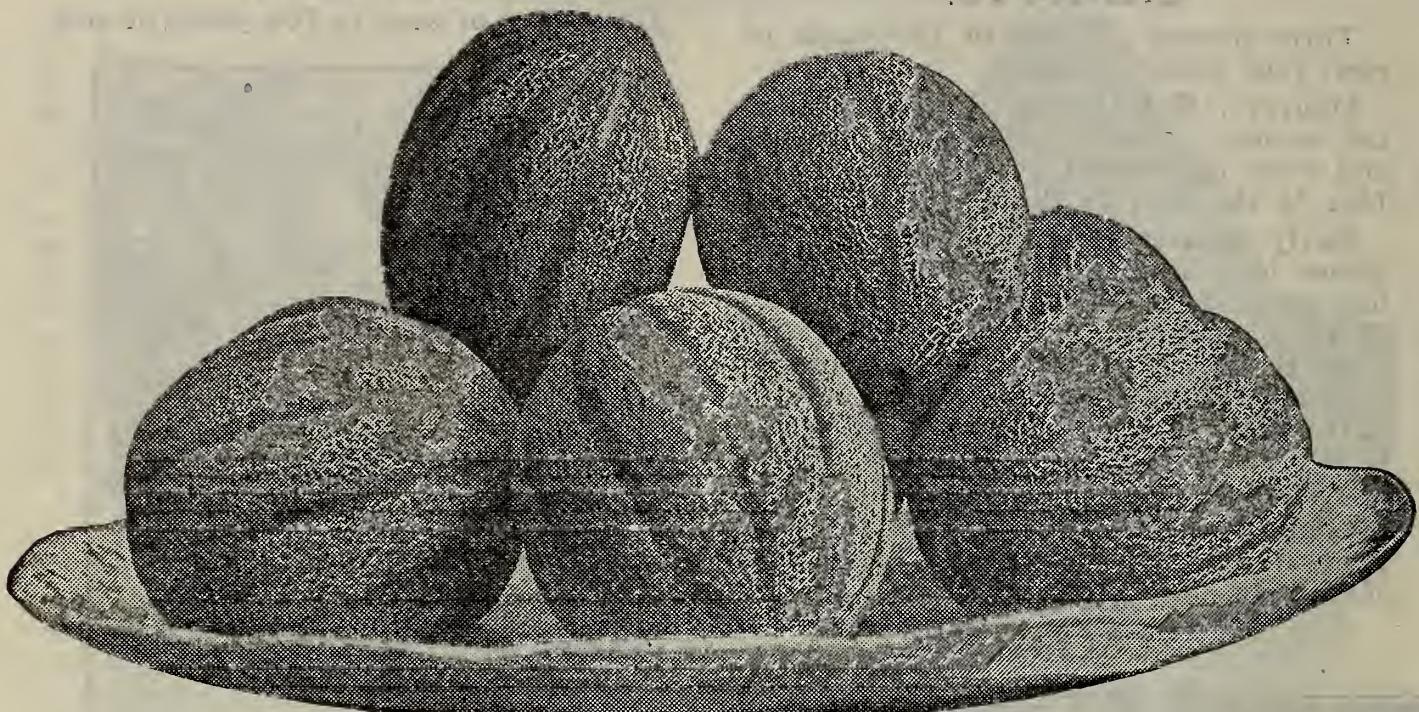
EARLY ROSE.



The TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS

SHERMAN, TEXAS

CANTALOUPES



ROCKYFORD CANTALOUPE.

Two ounces of seed to 100 yards of row; four pounds to acre.

Rocky Ford. Burrell grown seed. Very popular small basket muskmelon; flesh thick; green, sweet and very fine flavor. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.00.

Nutmeg. The earliest and one of the best known sorts. Flesh greenish yellow; rich and sugary. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.00.

Acme. Early; oblong in shape; surface somewhat rough and coarsely netted; flesh light green. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.00.

Early Hackensack. Oval with slightly flattened ends; heavily netted and ribbed; flesh thick and light green; spicy. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.00.

Lettuce

Two ounces of seed to 100 yards of row.

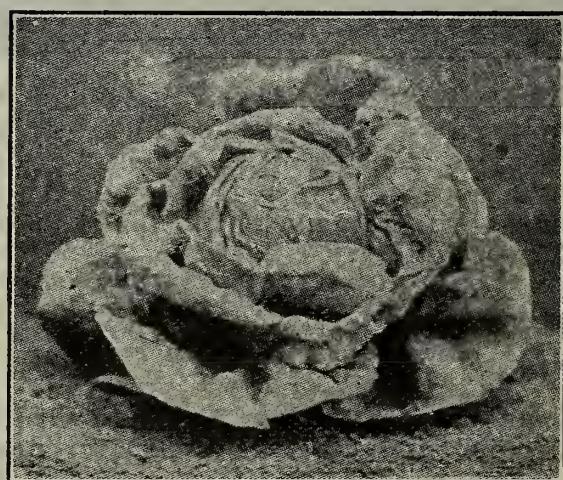
California White Butter. Home grown seed. Excellent for open ground; forming large, solid, light green heads, the inside of which is blanched to light creamy yellow. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.00.

Black-Seeded Simpson, 40 days. A cutting variety of unusual merit, not so golden as Silesian, but of greater popularity. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

Prize Head, or Satisfaction. A cutting variety of curly leaves, having bronze edges. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.30.

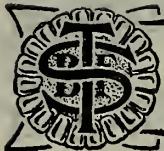
Big Boston, 50 days. Very popular as a reliable and uniform header. Leaves short and round-headed, slightly crumpled. Deep green, with bronzed edges, all forming a compact head, making it a very desirable sort for forcing. A variety in demand beyond the supply. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.75.

Hanson. Heads folding hard so as to blanch the interior to a perfect white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.



BIG BOSTON.

Landreths' White Cos, 50 days. This variety, maturing for table in seven weeks from germination, should be found in



TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS

SHERMAN, TEXAS

LETTUCE—Continued

every vegetable garden, as it is a thoroughly reliable lettuce. A strong grower and very productive, with long shell-shaped leaves of most excellent quality. It is a self-folder, but when the plant is over half grown it is best tied up with a soft string or a wisp of green grass that the inner leaves may be blanched perfectly white in which condition they are more crisp and decidedly more palatable than varieties of a cabbage-heading habit. It is a mystery why it does not displace them especially as a given amount of ground will produce more than twice the amount of edible leaves than can possibly be obtained from any round headed variety. The Landreths' White Cos is a choice selection from the Cos family, variations of which are used in Europe, to a far greater extent than those of any other lettuce. The sort served everywhere in Europe. If in rows, space them

three feet apart and set the plants nine inches apart in the row, as they require that space to develop. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

OKRA

Twelve ounces of seed to 100 yards of row.

Dwarf Green Pod. Fifty days. Ten days earlier than the tall varieties. Short stocky growth; very prolific. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c; lb., 60c.

Long Green Pod. The earliest and best. Dwarf stalks and long green pods; 3 inches long; thirty days from planting. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c; lb., 60c.

White Pod Velvet. Sixty days. Pods unusually long, white and slim, often reaching a length of 10 inches; exceedingly productive. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c; lb., 60c.

HIGH GRADE FERTILIZER MATERIALS FOR HOME MIXING AND TOP DRESSING PURPOSES.

NITRATE OF SODA:

The ideal Top-Dressing for all growing crops.

MURIATE OF POTASH:

Source of Potash for most crops. Concentrated and high grade.

SULPHATE OF POTASH:

Especially adapted for Potatoes, Tobacco, Fruits, etc.

KAINIT:

Prevents rust in Cotton. Good to use on light soils.

ACID PHOSPHATE:

16% Available. Texas soils need Phosphoric Acid.

BASIC SLAG:

Phosphoric Acid and Lime. Sweetens soils. Good for Orchards, etc.

IMPORT'D GROUND BONE:

Phosphoric Acid and Nitrogen. Excellent for fruits, berries.

GROUND TANKAGE:

Slow acting Ammoniate. Fine feeder for slow maturing crops.

Write us for prices and free literature on **HOME MIXING**, and learn how to get a **BETTER FERTILIZER** for **LESS MONEY** than you are now paying. We are agents for the **NITRATE AGENCIES COMPANY OF TEXAS**, the Original Importers of Nitrate of Soda and Fertilizer Materials.

MUSTARD

Five ounces of seed to 100 yards of row; four pounds to the acre.

Ostrich Plume. Most beautiful variety; of excellent flavor. Leaves are prettily ruffled, curled, crimped, and turned outward like graceful ostrich plumes. Used largely for garnishing dishes.

Giant Southern Curled. Very attractively curled and one of the most widely grown varieties in the South. Sown for early spring or fall greens. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 30c; lb., 50c.

Bloomsdale Large Leaved, 35 days. So named by reason of producing, when fully grown, immense leaves which are as long

and as broad as the largest tobacco. These same leaves, when the size of a man's hand, are very tender and admirable as a salad. The leaves when twice that size we recommend for boiling as spinach. This plant should have a place in every Southern garden. An immense amount of edible material can be raised on a very limited space. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 75c.

Texas, October 6, 1914.

The Texas Seed Breeding Farms,
Sherman, Texas.

Gentlemen:—The **Alfalfa Seed** I bought from you last spring was fine. Never had a better stand.

Yours very truly,

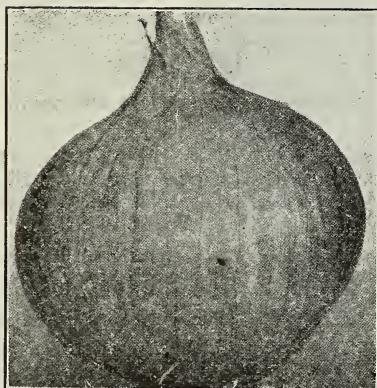
ED. JAMES.



TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS

SHERMAN, TEXAS

Onions



PRIZETAKER.

BERMUDA ONIONS.

In drills 12 inches apart use 6 to 8 lbs. per acre.

White Bermuda. Most extensively grown variety in the Southwest. A favorite with market gardeners, and excellent for table use. A flat, pale straw colored onion of very mild flavor. Best suited to rich alluvial soils. Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$2.75.

Red Bermuda Onions. Very similar to the white Bermudas. Has a red skin and grows a little larger than the white. Not quite so marketable as the latter. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.40; lb., \$2.50.

WHITE VARIETIES.

Extra Early White Pearl. Earliest and perhaps the mildest of all white onions. Quite desirable for pickling. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$1.75.

Mammoth Silver King. A very large silver white onion of a mild, sweet flavor. In size is about equal to the yellow Prizetaker, but more flattened at the top and matures earlier. Sow in fall or spring.

PEPPERS

One ounce of seed to 100 yards of row.

Chinese Giant. Extra large; double the diameter of any other known pepper; very mild. Can be eaten out of the hand like an apple. Oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.30; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$2.40; lb., \$4.25.

Ruby King. A very popular sort; absolutely mild in flavor, producing five or six large fruits to the bush. Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$2.00.

Bell, or Bull Nose. Broad at the end,

Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$1.75.

YELLOW VARIETIES.

Yellow Prizetaker. Perhaps the largest of yellow onions. Often grow to 3 or 4 pounds. Globe shape; skin of straw color with mild, sweet, white flesh. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$1.75.

Yellow Globe Danver. Medium size, and in color, shape and flavor similar to Yellow Prizetaker, though somewhat earlier and a better shipper. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 90c; lb., \$1.50.

RED VARIETIES.

Red Wethersfield. Probably most extensively grown of all red varieties. Bulbs having purplish red skin and flesh of purplish white color. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$1.75.

ONION SETS

The demand for onion sets during the last few years has forced us into the business. Hereafter we will be able to take care of your wants for any kind of onion sets at the very best price possible. Hundreds of our customers were unanimous in saying that our onion sets during the past fall were the **BEST THEY HAD EVER SEEN**.

Bermuda, Crystal White Wax and White Pearl are fall varieties. We will be glad to quote you our best prices at the proper time. Our sets are all in bushel crates.

Yellow. Quart, postpaid 20c; gallon, 50c, postpaid; peck by freight or express, not prepaid, 65c; bushel, \$2.00.

Red. Quart, postpaid, 20c; gallon, 50c, postpaid; peck by freight or express, not prepaid, 70c; bushel, \$2.10.

White. Quart, postpaid, 20c; gallon, 50c, postpaid, peck by freight or express, not prepaid, 75c; bushel, \$2.25.

almost square; early. Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$2.00.

Long Red Cayenne. Fruit 3 inches in length and very hot. Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$2.00.

Cayenne. 110 days. Fruit 3 inches in length and slender; very hot. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.75.

PARSNIPS

Sugar Cup or Hollow Crowned. An old variety, same as Student. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 70c.



TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS

SHERMAN, TEXAS

RADISHES

Six ounces of seed will plant 100 yards of row.

Extra Early Scarlet White Tipped. Very early. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c; lb., 50c.

Early Deep Scarlet Turnip. Rich in color and smooth in skin. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c; lb., 50c.

White Lady Finger. 23 days to mature; flavor most excellent and altogether a very satisfactory sort. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c; lb., 50c.

French Breakfast. 22 days. Live shaped, the upper part of the bulb scarlet, the bottom white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Long White Icicle. 24 days. Similar to but not so long as the White Vienna; a superior sort, more symmetrical, more waxy, more crisp. Best long white in cultivation. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

Long Scarlet Short Top, 35 days. The well known market variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

WATERMELONS

Three ounces of seed to 100 yards of row; four pounds to the acre.

Alabama Sweet. Medium long, dark striped green rind melon, maturing medium early and moderately large in size. The tough rind has made this melon most popular among the Texas shippers. Seed dirty white. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c; lb., 60c.

Florida Favorite. is an early oblong melon and of medium size and dark green color with stripes. Very productive and vigorous in growth. Small white seed. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c; lb., 60c.

Georgia Rattlesnake. Long medium early, gray irregularly striped with green large stripes. Excellent shipper and ready seller. Seed white with black ears. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c; lb., 60c.

Halbert's Honey. Oblong in shape; glossy deep green color; medium early in maturing and medium large size. The best for home market. Seed white, often colored. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c; lb., 70c.

Kleckley's Sweet. Medium early; dark green rind; medium size, oblong; small, clear white seed. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c; lb., 70c.

Mountain Sweet. Oblong; medium early; pale green and of large size; seed black. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c; lb., 60c.

Tom Watson. Long; medium early; dark deep mottled green; large size; seed few. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 80c; lb., \$1.50.

PEAS

Three quarts of seed to 100 yards of row.

McLean's Little Gem. Dwarf plant; pods are about 3 inches long and are well filled; peas are wrinkled. Lb., 30c; peck, \$2.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$4.50; bu., \$8.75.

American Wonder. Plants grow only 10 inches high. Peas are large and luscious quality. Lb., 30c; peck, \$2.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$4.50; bu., \$8.75.

Champion of England. Standard varieties for main crop or summer use. Very prolific. Lb., 30c; peck, \$2.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$4.50; bu., \$8.75.

White Marrowfat. Very late sort, bearing large quantities of well filled pods. Lb., 25c; peck, 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$3.00; bu., \$5.75.

Telephone. Late sort with tall growing vines. Pods are very large size; large peas of delicious flavor. Lb., 30c; peck, \$2.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$4.50; bu., \$8.75.

Champion Moss Curled. A variation of the Fine Curled; very desirable. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

First and Best, 50 days. A white-seeded extra early, fine quality; 24 inches. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 15c; qt., 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, \$1.25; peck, \$1.90.

Nott's Excelsior, 52 days. An improvement on American Wonder; a shade earlier, and larger podded. Vine almost identical. Ten inches. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 15c; qt., 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, \$1.60; peck, \$2.75.

McLean's Advancer, 55 days. A green, wrinkled variety; vine 24 inches. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 15c; qt., 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, \$1.25; peck, \$2.00.

Main Crop Long Island Marrowfat, or Telegraph. 65 days. Used profitably by market gardeners in New Jersey in place of the old White Marrowfats; being productive, more showy in the basket and far better in flavor, the pods having somewhat the appearance of Telephone, but are earlier by 4 or 5 days. 48 inches. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 15c; qt., 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, \$1.25; peck, \$2.25.

Champion of England, or Forty Fold, 70 days. Wrinkled and very sugary; 48 inches. Large pods. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 15c; qt., 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, \$1.50; peck, \$2.75.

PEAS—SWEET FLOWERING.

Landreth's Special Mixed. \$1.75 per lb.



TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS

SHERMAN, TEXAS

PUMPKIN

Yellow Cashaw, 70 days. Large Yellow Crookneck, best among the pumpkins; weigh as high as 50 to 70 pounds. Not the Winter Crookneck Squash—four times as big and far superior. The best stock in the market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.

Kentucky Field. A popular, very productive variety. Large, flat, rich,

creamy yellow color. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Tennessee Sweet Potato. Bell shaped. Superior flavor. Fine for pies. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Large Field, or Big Tom. Fine for dairy cattle. Skin and flesh deep, rich, orange color. Flesh tender and soft when cooked. Excellent for pies. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Sweet Corn



COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.

One quart of seed to 100 yards of row; two quarts to acre.

Everyone should have a patch of Sweet Corn for early roasting ears. We quote below the leading varieties and those which we recommend.

Country Gentleman. A short stalk; very productive variety; frequently producing three ears to stalk; ears large. Highly recommended as one of the very best. Lb., 15c; peck, \$1.40; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$2.50; bu., \$4.50.

Stowell's Evergreen. Ears large. Most popular sort of the late kind. More widely used than all other sorts combined. Lb., 15c; peck, \$1.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$2.50; bu., \$4.50.

Early White Cob Corn. Extra early, with white grains; ears 6 to 7 inches long; good qualities. Lb., 15c; peck, \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.75; bu., \$3.00.

Extra Early Minnesota Sugar, 60 days. Among the Extra Early sugar corns, coming into condition two or three days subsequent to the Corey. Ears well made out. Pkt., 10c; qt., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, 70c; peck, \$1.25.

SWEET GARDEN CORN.

Extra Early Adams, or Early Burlington. Ready for the table 62 days after germination. Height of stalk 3 to 4 feet, ears set within 6 inches of the ground. Not a sugar corn, but a decided acquisition so very early in the season. Plant in rows at $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet and thin to 1 foot. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; qt., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, 70c; peck, \$1.25.

Adams' Early, 68 days. In order of

maturity after the Extra Early Adams. $\frac{1}{3}$ qt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, 75c; peck, \$1.25.

SPINACH

Six ounces of seed to 100 yards of row.

Long Standing. Prostrate variety of thick leaves of dark color. Slow to shoot and seed, and valuable for that reason. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; lb., 25c.

Bloomsdale, 40 days. The Landreths introduced and named this variety in 1828, since when it has become a standard and now appears in nearly all catalogs. As an autumn sort it is superior to all others, but in the spring it is inclined to shoot early. The leaves are twisted and bloated, giving them when ready for shipment, an elasticity adapting them for transportation to long distances and at the same time giving the crop large measuring qualities. As a consequence, far more barrels of Bloomsdale Spinach are cut to the acre than any other variety, often as much as 150 barrels. The illustrations partly indicate the twisted and bloated character of the leaves. Our Bloomsdale crop of past summer was immense in vigor and of absolute purity. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 30c.

Ever Ready, 50 days. So named because it continues in cutting condition three weeks longer than the latest. A variety of most superior qualities; leaves dark in color, more pointed, short-jointed, resisting cold and the most intense heat. Decidedly the best for spring sowing. A good successor to Bloomsdale. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 30c.



TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS

SHERMAN, TEXAS

SQUASH

Three ounces of seed to 100 yards of row.

Yellow Summer Crookneck. Productive and early bearing. Skins of fruit orange-yellow and thickly warted. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c; lb., 70c.

Mammoth White Bush. Medium early, strong, bushy growth and often bears fruit 12 to 14 inches in diameter. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c; lb., 70c.

Hubbard. Most popular late table variety. Fruit oblong, skin is warted and of olive green color. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 45c; lb., 80c.

Early White Bush. The "Cymling" of the Southern States, maturing fruit for table 50 days from germination. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

Golden Summer Crook-Neck, 44 days. Among the best of the summer squashes. Very delicate, can be sliced and cooked like egg-plant. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

TURNIPS

Three ounces of seed to 100 yards of row; four pounds to acre.

Extra Early Purple Top Milan. Flat; medium size, smooth and of excellent table qualities; strap leaved. Earliest turnip grown. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 45c; lb., 75c.

Extra Early White Top Milan. Similar to the Purple Top Milan, except has white top. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c; lb., 60c.

Purple Top Strap Leaf. Quick growing; flesh very fine grained and sweet. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c.

Cowhorn. Long white carrot-like turnip; splendid quality, being tender and sweet flavored. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c.

Seven Top. Grown for winter greens only. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c.

Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen. Medium size; yellow skin and flesh. Chiefly grown for stock. Ranks best for storing as winter feed. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c.

Amber, or Yellow Globe. Somewhat larger than preceding variety, but used principally for same purpose. Good flavor. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c.

Ruta Bega, or Swedish Turnip. Similar to true turnip, differing in having smooth bluish leaves with roots more firm and larger, and containing higher per cent of dry matter. Have better keeping qualities than any turnip. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 30c; lb., 40c.

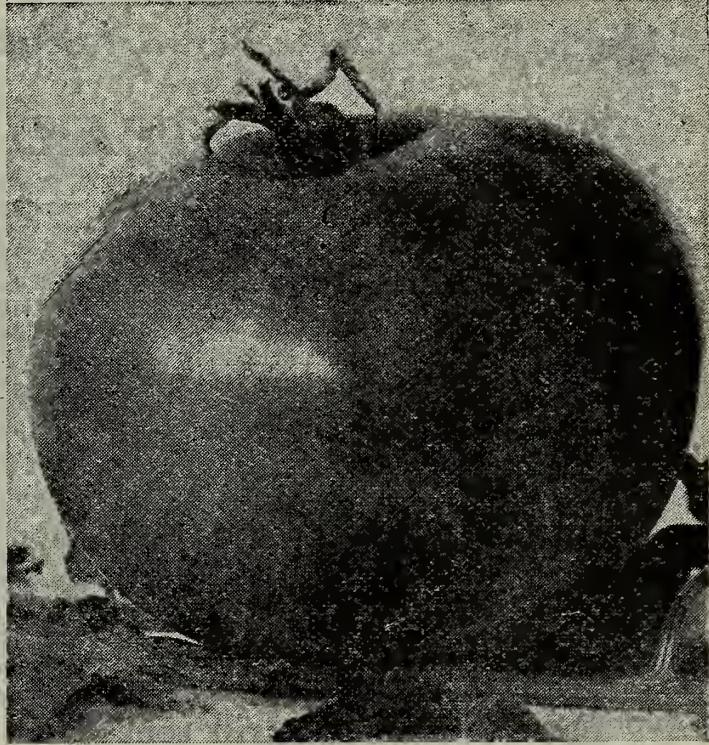
White Egg. Small, oval shape; early, with flesh and skin both white. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c.

Pomeranian White Globe. Large coarse grain, well adapted to variety of sorts. Principally used for stock. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 30c; lb., 40c.

TOMATO

One ounce of seed to 100 yards of row.

Dwarf Stone. Of upright close jointed or bush habit. Foliage very dark and almost black; fruit borne in clusters of four or five, and large size. Color, bright scarlet, and smooth. Largest fruit of all bush varieties. Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.40; lb., \$2.50.



DWARF STONE.

Dwarf Champion, 100 days. Stems short, thick, stiff, almost self-supporting. Leaves very dark in color, much curled and twisted. Fruit borne in showy clusters, quite large, nearly round, solid, red color with purple tint. By reason of its erect, stiff habit, transplanting with absolute certainty. No seed at any price is superior to Landreth's. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00.

Acme. 105 days. An early ripener, size medium. Shape slightly oval and smooth. Color red with a slight tinge of purple; flesh deep scarlet and solid. A popular sort everywhere. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.50.

Ponderosa, 110 days. A monster purple fruit; quite rough and containing very few seeds. Very choice. The best stock to be had from any one. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.

SEED BARGAINS

10 PACKETS

Mitchell's Introductory Flower Seed Collection

25 CENTS, POSTPAID

1 Pkt. Sweet Alyssum	\$0.05
1 Pkt. Cosmos, Finest Mixed.....	.05
1 Pkt. Cypress Vine, Mixed.....	.05
1 Pkt. Dianthus, Superb Mixed.....	.10
1 Pkt. Four O'Clocks, Mixed.....	.05
1 Pkt. Nasturtium, Dwarf Mixed.....	.05
1 Pkt. Pansy, Fine Mixed.....	.05
1 Pkt. Petunias, Single Mixed.....	.05
1 Pkt. Poppies, Superb Mixed.....	.05
1 Pkt. Mixed Sweet Peas.....	.05

\$0.55

For 25 cents we will send one full-size packet each of the above 10 varieties, postpaid.

20 PACKETS

Mitchell's Special Flower Seed Collection

70 CENTS, POSTPAID

1 Pkt. Alyssum, Sweet	\$0.05
1 Pkt. Ageratum, Mixed .....	.05
1 Pkt. Antirrhinum, Mixed .....	.05
1 Pkt. Asters, Fine Mixed .....	.10
1 Pkt. Balsam, Rose-Flowered .....	.10
1 Pkt. Candytuft, Empress .....	.10
1 Pkt. Canna, Mixed .....	.10
1 Pkt. Celosia, Dwarf Mixed.....	.05
1 Pkt. Japanese Morning Glory.....	.10
1 Pkt. Cypress Vine, Mixed.....	.05
1 Pkt. Dianthus, Superb Mixed.....	.10
1 Pkt. Lantana, Mixed .....	.05
1 Pkt. Mignonette, Fragrant .....	.05
1 Pkt. Dwarf Mixed Nasturtium.....	.05
1 Pkt. Pansy, French Mixed.....	.10
1 Pkt. Petunias, Finest Mixed.....	.05
1 Pkt. Phlox, Grand Mixed.....	.10
1 Pkt. Poppies, Superb Mixed.....	.05
1 Pkt. Mixed Sweet Peas.....	.05
1 Pkt. Verbena, Finest Mixed.....	.05

\$1.40

For 70 cents we will send, postpaid, the above 20 full-size packets of Flower Seed. No changes will be allowed in this collection. No others will be sold at these prices.

10 PACKETS

Mitchell's Introductory Vegetable Collection

25 CENTS, POSTPAID

1 Pkt. Sure-Head Cabbage	\$0.05
1 Pkt. Eclipse, Early Blood Turnip Beet.....	.05
1 Pkt. Drumhead Cabbage Lettuce.....	.05
1 Pkt. Improved Acme Tomato.....	.05
1 Pkt. Early Long Scarlet Radish.....	.05
1 Pkt. True Southern Collard.....	.05
1 Pkt. Giant Southern Curled Mustard	.05
1 Pkt. Florida Favorite Watermelon	.05
1 Pkt. Rockyford Cantaloupe .....	.05
1 Pkt. Purple or Red Top Globe Turnip.....	.05

\$0.50

20 PACKETS

Mitchell's Special Vegetable Collection

75 CENTS, POSTPAID

1 Pkt. All-Season Cabbage	\$0.05
1 Pkt. Sure Head Cabbage.....	.10
1 Pkt. Imp'd Blood Turnip Beet.....	.05
1 Pkt. Oxheart Carrot .....	.05
1 Pkt. White Spine Cucumber.....	.05
1 Pkt. (half size, 2 oz.) Valentine Bean.....	.05
1 Pkt. True Southern Collard .....	.05
1 Pkt. California Cream Butter Lettuce.....	.05
1 Pkt. Rockyford Cantaloupe .....	.05
1 Pkt. Florida Favorite Watermelon .....	.05
1 Pkt. Watson Watermelon .....	.10
1 Pkt. Chinese Mustard .....	.05
1 Pkt. Prizetaker Onion .....	.05
1 Pkt. Perkins' Mammoth Long Pod Okra.....	.05
1 Pkt. Rosy Gem Radish .....	.05
1 Pkt. Early Long Scarlet Radish .....	.05
1 Pkt. Early White Bush Squash .....	.05
1 Pkt. Improved Acme Tomato.....	.05
1 Pkt. (half size) Bliss Everbearing Pea.....	.05
1 Pkt. Purple Top Globe Turnip .....	.05

\$1.10

For 75 cents we will send the above 20 full-size packets of seeds by mail, postpaid. No changes will be allowed in this collection —No others will be sold at these prices.

16 PACKETS

Family Garden Collection

ONE DOLLAR POST-PAID

One Dollar, Postpaid.

1 Pint Extra Early Red Valentine Bean.....	\$0.25
1 Pint Bliss Everbearing Peas.....	.25
1 Ounce Eclipse Beets.....	.10
1 Pkt. Sure Head Cabbage .....	.10
1 Pkt. Centennial Flat Dutch Cabbage (late).....	.10
1 Pkt. California Cream Butter Lettuce .....	.05
1 Pkt. Redfield Beauty Tomato .....	.10
1 Ounce Long Scarlet Radish .....	.10
1 Pkt. Prizetaker Onion .....	.05
1 Pkt. White Spine Cucumber .....	.05
1 Pkt. Chinese Mustard .....	.05
1 Pkt. Early White Bush Squash .....	.05
1 Ounce Florida Favorite Watermelon .....	.10
1 Ounce Purple Top Globe Turnip .....	.10
1 Pkt. Rockyford Cantaloupe .....	.05
1 Pkt. True Southern Collard .....	.05

\$1.55

For \$1.00 we will send the above 16 packets of seeds by mail, postpaid—No changes will be allowed in this collection—No others will be sold at these prices.

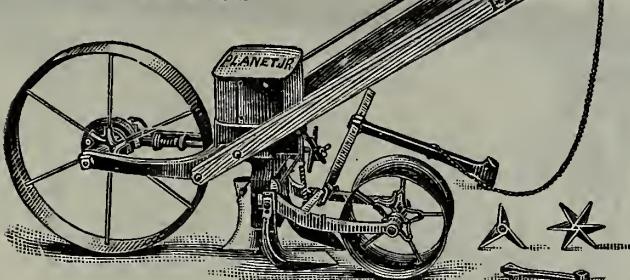
THE GREATEST CULTIVATING TOOLS ARE

PLANET JR.

They do the work of 3 to 6 men—quicker, better, cheaper. They put old-time methods “out of business” wherever used, because they can’t compete with Planet, Jr., labor,

time, and money-savers. Made light, yet strong and durable by a practical farmer and manufacturer with over 40 years’ experience. Every tool guaranteed.

Price, \$10.50
15-inch Steel Driving
Wheel Holds 3 Quarts
of Seed

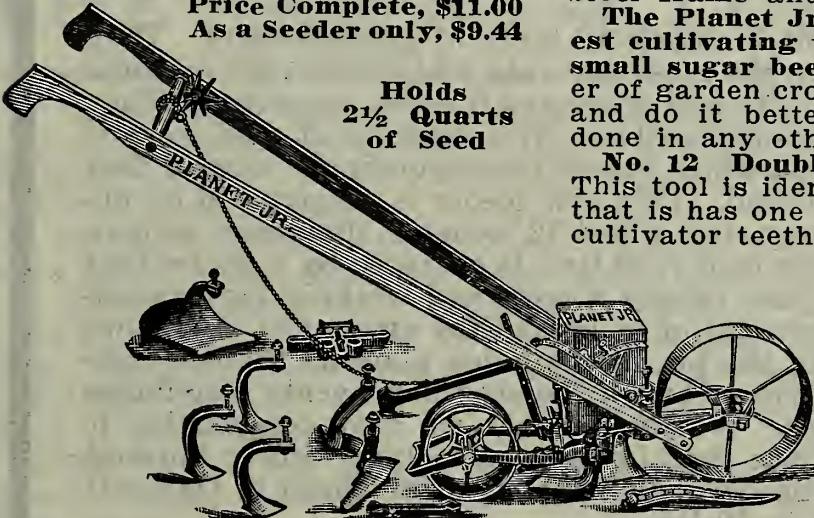


A favorite among onion growers, market gardeners and seed-men.

No. 3 Planet Jr. Hill and Drill Seeder sows all garden seeds accurately in hill or drills. Sows in a narrow line making wheel hoe cultivation quick and easy.

Price Complete, \$11.00
As a Seeder only, \$9.44

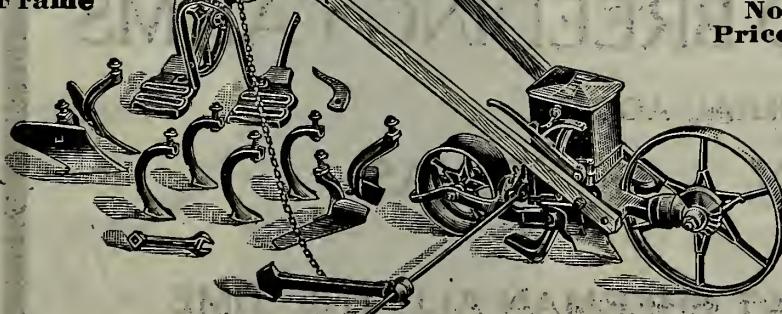
Holds
2½ Quarts
of Seed



No. 4 Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe and Plow. Sows seed accurately and works quickly, easily, thoroughly. Wonderful all-round garden tool and money saver.

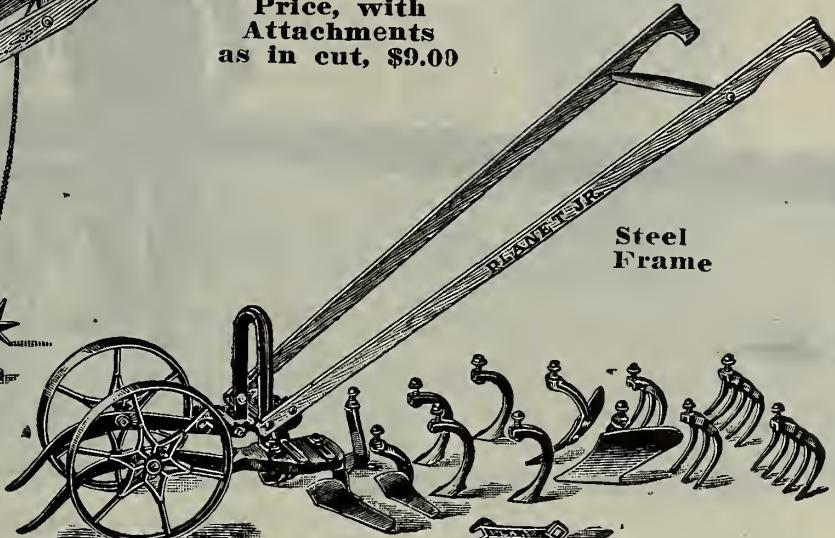
Price, \$13.50
Holds 2½ Qts.
of Seed

Steel
Frame



No. 25 Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow has automatic feed stopping device, valuable seeder index and complete set of cultivator attachments. Indestructible Steel Frame.

Price, with
Attachments
as in cut, \$9.00



No. 11 Planet Jr. Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Plow and Rake works both sides of plants thoroughly and rapidly at one passage until crops are 20 inches high. This fine tool has indestructible steel frame and steel leaf-lifters.

The Planet Jr. Double Wheel Hoes are the greatest cultivating tools in the world for the onion and small sugar beet grower, and also for every grower of garden crops from drilled seed. They do more and do it better and easier than can possibly be done in any other way.

No. 12 Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow. This tool is identical with No. 11 Wheel hoe, except that it has one pair plows, one pair hoes, two pairs cultivator teeth and a pair of leaf-lifters only, and is sold at correspondingly less price. The tools sold with No. 12 are what gardeners use most, and the others can be added as wanted.

Price \$5.85

Steel Frame



No. 16 Planet Jr. Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake, and Plow is light, handy, and adapted to almost every garden use. Has leaf guard for close work, and lasting steel frame.

No. 17 Planet Jr. Single Wheel Hoe. Price \$5.00. You can do more and better hoeing with it in one day than you can in three days with a hand hoe. The No. 17 has a pair of 6-inch hoes, a plow and a set of cultivator teeth, an outfit sufficient for most garden work.

No. 17½ Planet Jr. Single Wheel Hoe. Price \$4.50.

This tool is identical with No. 16, except in equipment. The pair of 6-inch hoes, three cultivator teeth and leaf-lifter which go with it are all the finest of their kind.

Two acres a day may easily be worked with this implement, and when it is done it will be a better job than several men could have done in the same time with hand hoes.

MONOGRAM SEEDE R

CHAIN
F E E D



"SOWING ALFALFA."

Wheelbarrow Grass Seeders

Have won for themselves first place among all kinds of grass seeders. They have demonstrated that they are the most accurate and economical machine for sowing Clover, Timothy, Alfalfa and other small seeds broadcast. They run easily, and sow evenly in windy weather. The quantity of seed sown is accurately governed by the wheel, which moves correspondingly slow or fast as the machine runs over the ground. This new seeder is constructed on up-to-date principles. It has a strong steel wheel 32 inches in diameter, with an inch and a quarter by one-quarter inch steel tire, is operated by a device that engages the wheel close to the hub, having a lever and working correspondingly easy. It is instantly thrown out of gear, and the amount of seed sown is quickly governed by changing the pin in the index plate as thereon indicated. This seeder does not injure or bunch the seed, but evenly distributes it the full length of the hopper. We realize that we have competition in other kinds of seeders, but believe that for a good looking, nicely finished, first class Wheelbarrow Grass Seeder, our machine is far ahead of them all. Weight of Seeder complete, 46 to 50 lbs.

TWO KINDS.

No. 11—Single Hopper Seeder, sows all small seeds like Clover, Timothy and Alfalfa, with Hoppers 14 and 16 feet long.

No. 12—Double Hopper Seeder, sows all small seeds like Clover, Timothy and Alfalfa, and also chaffy seeds like Red Top, Orchard Grass and Clean Blue Grass, with Hopper 14 feet long.

The TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS

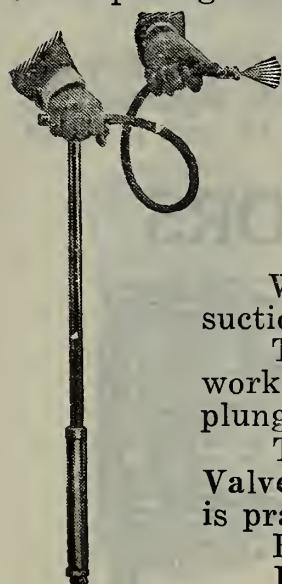
GENERAL AGENTS

SHERMAN, TEXAS

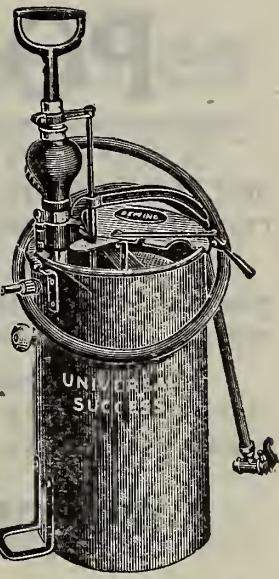
SEEDERS ON HAND AT SHERMAN ALL THE TIME

THE AUTO SPRAY

Eight to ten strokes of plunger in air chamber compresses enough air to discharge entire contents, making continuous spray for nine minutes. "Auto Spray" is improved by addition of the "Auto Pop" shown in illustration. Briefly, the "Auto Pop" is an automatic valve closed by air pressure used to operate the "Auto Spray." In operation a lever is moved by simply closing the hand, thus opening valve and allowing instantaneous discharge of spray.



Price, galvanized iron reservoir, \$4.50, with Auto Pop \$5.40; solid brass reservoir \$6.75; with Auto Pop \$7.65. Extension rods, 2-foot lengths, 45c. Two-row attachments, \$1.35.



A New Force Pump

We do away entirely with the objectionable foot-rest, clamps, leather suction, packing, etc., etc.

This Pump requires no fastening of any kind, holds itself down and works anywhere and everywhere. All the operator need do is to press the plunger down. It rises of itself.

The All-Brass suction working within a brass cylinder with all Brass Valves, does away entirely with all leather, rubber or other packing. It is practically impossible for any part to get out of order.

Everything except handle and hose are Solid Brass.

Price of Pump complete as shown in cut, \$3.50.

THE "KANT-KLOG" SPRAYER

Sprays Trees, Garden Vegetables, Disinfectants, White wash and many other uses.

"Kant-Klog" Nozzle. The only nozzle that can be successfully cleaned without stopping the spray or removing nozzle from the tree. The only nozzle ever made to give both flat and round sprays or solid streams.

Spring Hose Cock. A slight pressure starts the spray. Remove it and spray stops instantly. Saves time, labor and fluid.

Sprayer Body. Made of galvanized steel or heavy polished brass as desired. Top and bottom dome shaped—joined to body under heavy pressure making a complete double seam. Tested under high pressure, thereby avoiding troubles experienced with other constructions.

Safety Valve. Air escapes after desired pressure has been obtained. Price, Galvanized Steel Body, \$5.00; Polished Brass Body, \$6.50.



Norcross Hand Cultivators, Hoes and Weeders



5-Prong, weight 3 lbs., 4 ft. handle.....	85c
3-Prong, weight 3 lbs., 4 ft. handle.....	60c
Midget Weeder, weight 12 oz., 9-inch handle.	30c

The 5-Prong tool is the largest and best suited for extensive gardening. At a cost of 10c extra, we can supply malleable connection that will attach the 5-Prong tool to the Planet Jr., Iron Age, and other standard types of Wheel Plows. The only Hand Cultivator on the market having a detachable handle socket for this feature.

The 3-Prong Hand Cultivator is especially suited to women, being light in weight and will work between the narrowest rows.

The Midget Weeder is for tending flowers and small plants requiring tedious cultivation. Unlike the cheap malleable weeders on the market, it is made out of the best material and is finished like the 5-Prong and 3-Prong

If interested, write us for literature.

Hand Cultivators. If interested, write us for literature.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

A few years ago we started our Poultry Supply Department with a consignment of TWO Buckeye Incubators and two Brooders. Today our stock of Poultry Supplies runs into Thousands of Dollars and our customers are increasing daily.

At a recent Poultry Show of the Grayson County Poultry Association, we were pleased to note that the sweepstakes prize was awarded to a pen of birds hatched in one of our Incubators and raised on our Poultry Food.

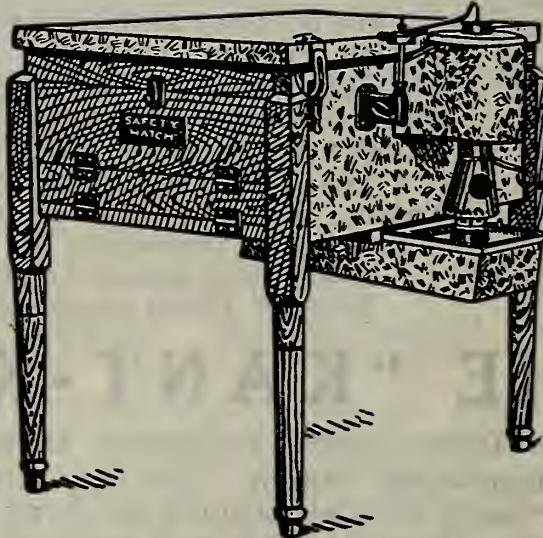
It might also be of interest to the Poultry men to say that our Mr. Mitchell was elected secretary of the Association and shall be glad to answer any inquiries concerning the next show, which will be held in Sherman, December 9, 10 and 11, 1914.

SAFETY HATCH INCUBATORS

You will find the Safety Hatch just the incubator that you have been looking for. It has those long-wanted features found in no other incubator—fire-proof, sanitary, safe. Easily operated. Made in all sizes.

Big Catalogue Free

Send name at once for a free copy of our interesting 1914 catalogue. Illustrates our complete line and describes most interesting features ever applied to any incubator. Very reasonable price—sold on positive guarantee; endorsed by thousands of successful users. Get catalogue at once.



INTERNATIONAL SANITARY HOVER



They are especially suitable for use in colony brooders; but they can be used with equally good results in a hen house, tent, barn, stable, piano box, or even a dry goods box. They can be picked up and carried around with ease.

The International Sanitary Hover provides 540 square inches of hovering space—200 square inches more than any other hover.

Sanitary Hovers are as practical for the small back-yard poultry raiser as for the large poultry plant. They are warmest at the curtain—usable anywhere—ready for business wherever placed. All that is necessary is to place the hover in the colony house and light the lamp. And the easiest way to set it up is to set it down. No crowding or smothering of chicks—no kneeling down in mud or dust to get at the lamp—no cutting of holes or building of platforms.

This hover is constructed of heavy galvanized iron and is always sanitary, for no mites or other vermin can collect around it as there are no cracks or crevices for them to find shelter. It can be easily cleaned and sprayed when necessary and will last a life time, and give perfect brooding service every day of that time. It is only necessary to lift the thermometer to ascertain the temperature under the hover. Many of our customers tell us that they raised 94, 96, 98, and some even 100 per cent. of the baby chicks put under the hover. One customer says, "It has the old hen beaten a mile." But while the hover has been built on the principle of the mother hen heat, it has many advantages that the old hen does not have.

Write for illustrated booklet or call and examine the hovers. We shall be pleased to show them to you. Price, complete, \$8.50 each.

See description and prices of BUCKEYE INCUBATORS on inside front cover.

Conkey's Poultry Remedies

Heard of Conkey Poultry Remedies, Haven't You? This is the world-famous line of specific remedies, something for every known poultry disease. Each remedy hits the nail on the head. Conkey remedies are scientific treatment. They do the work. That's why we back the manufacturer's guarantee and **return your money if you are not absolutely satisfied with results.**



Conkey's Roup Remedy is known the world over as the standard reliable treatment. It should be on hand for occasional use as a preventive and tonic, as well as be ready in case of real need. Positively one remedy you must not neglect to get is Conkey's Roup Remedy. One package may save you the loss of your whole flock. Prices 50c, postage 6c; \$1.00, postage 12c.

Conkey's Lice Powder does more than scare or stun the lice, it really kills them dead. At the same time it does not hurt the fowl in any way, or taint the eggs. Fine for sitting hens and in nests. Sample free if you want to test Conkey's Lice Powder (postage 4c on sample). Or buy a package on the straight guarantee, money back if you don't like Conkey's. 5 oz. pkg. 10c, postage 5c; 15 oz. 25c, postage 17c; 48 oz. 50c, express extra.

Conkey's Lice Liquid rids the poultry house of mites. The best way is to spray the house thoroughly with 1 part Conkey's Lice Liquid and 25 to 50 parts water. Cheap enough! Then take some of the Lice Liquid full strength and paint it on roosts and in cracks. Repeat in 10 days, when the nits hatch out. This kills the mites and also disinfects the poultry house. 1 quart 35c, 2 quarts 60c, 1 gallon \$1.00; express extra.

Conkey's Head Lice Ointment saves little chicks. Two or three big head lice

can kill a little chick in a few days. You can prevent this loss with Conkey's Head Lice Ointment, 10c, postage 2c; 25c, postage 4c. Easy to apply and won't hurt the chick.

Conkey's Laying Tonic. This actually makes hens lay without harming them. It is not a food in itself, and you escape paying for bran and middlings, which make most egg-producers so bulky. *There is not one particle of filler in this tonic.* It means vigor in your fowls, which is the greatest egg-producer known. 1½ lbs., 25c; 3½ lbs., 50c; 7 lbs., \$1.00; 25 lbs., pail, \$3.00. Expressage extra.



Conkey's White Diarrhoea Remedy, 50c, postage 7c
Conkey's Bronchitis Remedy, 50c postage 8c.
Conkey's Cholera Remedy, 25c, postage 4c; 50c, postage 8c.
Conkey's Gape Remedy 50c, postage 8c.
Conkey's Chicken Pox Remedy (for Sore Head), 50c, postage 10c.
Conkey's Limber Neck Remedy, 50c, postage 12c.
Conkey's Poultry Tonic, 25c, postage 9c.
Conkey's Scaly Leg Remedy, 50c, postage 10c.
Conkey's Rheumatic Remedy, 50c, postage 9c.
Conkey's Healing Salve, 25c, postage 3c.
Conkey's Poultry Laxative 25c, postage 6c.
Conkey's Flea Salve (for Southern Sticktight), 25c, postage 6c.
Conkey's Sulphur Candles, 10c each, 3 for 25c; \$1.00 per dozen. 5c each for postage or express extra.



FREE—Here's Something for You if you are interested in chickens. This fine, new, big edition of **Conkey's Poultry Book** we give free to interested customers, or will send by mail on receipt of stamps, 4 cts. "I got more practical working ideas out of Conkey's than any other chicken book I ever read" writes one man. Treats the whole poultry subject, housing, breeding, feeding, incubation, as well as care and management of fowls when diseased. Includes Turkeys, Ducks and Geese. You want this book. You can make a success of poultry if you follow this book. Come in or send 4 cts. in stamps for your copy.



SUDAN GRASS ROOTS
Note vigorous growth and
lack of root stocks



IRON COW PEAS
growing between rows of Surcropper Corn



FIELD OF SUDAN GRASS
Note extreme height

"DIRECT FROM FARM TO FARMER"

THE TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS
J. L. MITCHELL JR. Manager
SEED BREEDERS AND GROWERS
SHERMAN, TEXAS